THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

VOLUME XXXIII. NUMBER 17. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1886. | Per Annum in Advance. TOWN ..... 11-8 MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 19TH APRIL.

MR. GOSCHEN has suggested to the Government that a Commission should be issued to enquire into the position of silver, the condition of the currency, and the various plan for utilizing silver to a greater extent for currency purposes. The suggestion is rather late in the day and if made and accepted earlier might have averted many unpleasant consequences. Better late than never however, is a wise maxim and the deliberations of the Commission, if favourable, may do much good to Indian finances.

SIR MADHAVARAO has a new remedy for infant marriage—boycotting! He mentions that he recently "refused to attend a marriage where the bride was a mere child." "I am sure," he says, "it had a salutary effect." We are not quite as sure though; the Thinking knight may be a preternaturally important personage if he flatters himself that his august presence or absence can have a perceptible influence on hymeneal proceedings. He is ingenious and cool. The absence however, of "many a one greater than he" would not signify much. These silly notions tend to injure an otherwise excellent cause far beyond what scale-eyed zealots can imagine or conceive.

THE annual revenue of the London *Times* is said to exceed £400,000. Indian editors and proprietors of newspapers better not hear the sum mentioned, lest they should go into hysterics at their own smallness and poverty.

IN A breach of promise suit recently brought against a California millionaire (Mr. E. J. Baldwin), the plaintiff claimed £100,000 damages, and the jury awarded her £15,000. A couple or more of breaches would make this young Diana's fortune? What was the standard of calculating the damages. Was it the defendant's position and wealth, or was it the age or embellishment of the plaintiff?

ALLUDING to the remark that elephants are becoming every year more rare in India, a contemporary states that this may be true of the African elephant, but in this country we have the best reason for the belief that they are increasing in number in a wild state, while it is probable that more elephants are leading useful life in captivity than at any previous period in Indian history. When was captivity in India useless to captors?

ONE evening, before leaving for the Upper Provinces, Lord and Lady Dufferin visited the General Post Office buildings, apparently with the intention of inspecting the historic Black Hole. They entered by the south western gate, and after remaining in conversation for a few minutes in the compound, saw the spot of the Black Hole, marked out by the Asiatic Society, where they stopped for a short time, and then retired. The visit was strictly private. Similar visits to the offices themselves might lead to wholesome results, and indicate to His Excellency the means of retrenchment in the direction of fat-salaried and do-nothing heads and subheads who quietly doze away the hours under the cool punkha and write elaborate and erudite reports at the end of the year and gain any amount of gratuitous *Bahaba*.

DEPUTY Surgeon-General Bidie has, the *Englishman* says, made a suggestion to the Madras Government which might with advantage be adopted in many other parts of India. He proposes that "a paper by Professor Cæsar Ewart, lately published in the *Scostman*, on the preservation of fish in a fresh state by means of a chemical powder, should be translated into the vernacular languages. A large increase of the fish trade with towns in the interior might be anticipated. That the powder is efficient is said to have been fully proved of late years by the fact that large quantities of fish preserved with it are sent from Norway to English ports so as practically to drive many of the English fishermen out of the market. Considering the facilities of access by rail from the ports to towns, in the interior, there appears to be no reason, should the powder work satisfactorily in this country, why the inhabitants should not get a steady supply of what is now an almost unknown luxury, in the shape of salt-water fish." Some chemists tell us that there is a slight difference between the thermometer below 30° and and above 100° and that some trials made with the powder here have totally failed.

TUESDAY, 20TH APRIL.

TO CELEBRATE the twenty-first anniversary of the formation of the Salvation Army, a grand international convention will be held in London on May 28, for which elaborate preparations have been made. The army has secured Exeter Hall for a week, in which it will hold great meetings; the large congress Hall at Clapton, which will accommodate 3,000 persons; a hall at Camberwell, which will accommodate 2,000; Regent's Hall, which will accommodate a similar number; and the Grecian Hall, which will hold at least 5,000 persons. Arrangements have already been made for contingents of the army to attend from China and Australia, and also contingents of Maories, Hindus, Singalese, native Africans, North American Indians, United States Negroes, and the Swiss and French representatives. There will be at least 2,500 officers of foreign stations present, and all the chief railways have made arrangements for cheap and quick passage of the officers. In some cases special trains have been arranged for. The proceedings will be opened by a grand march of all nations through the city. They better take care, however, that they don't get into fresh troubles with the police who seem to have a particular dislike for salvation.

THE POPULAR belief that when a female viper or rattlesnake is surprised she opens her mouth and permits her young to *run down her throat* is confirmed by a writer in *Nature*. He saw a large rattlesnake which he happened to disturb in its walks, coil itself up, open its jaws, and instantly receive five small ones which were lying by it and instinctively rushed into its mouth. He retired and watched the snake, and about a quarter of an hour after, he saw her discharge them. He approached a second time, when the young retired into its mouth with greater celerity than before, and the snake immediately moved off among the grass and escaped." The story of the Rajsap eating her young will perhaps be explainable under this theory.

AN AMUSING and instructive story is told of Bismark as to how the Prince came to have an iron finger ring with the Russian motto *Nitchego*, (Never mind, or All right) which has also become the watch word of his policy. In 1862 he was Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and was invited to the imperial hunt. He lost his way and was particularly anxious to join the imperial party in time. A peasant with a team of rat-sized ponies and a village sleigh offered to, and did, take the Prince to the proper place by the appointed hour, but not before the Prince had got fearfully cut and bruised by the rapidity of motion. To all the prince's enquiries and remonstrances the peasant coolly replied Nitchego, and did not stop till the sleigh had overturned and the Prince had a profusely bleeding face. He jumped up very angry, snatched an iron rod from the sleigh, and rushed at the peasant, swearing vengeance. The driver coolly picked up a handful of snow, with which he good-naturedly wiped the blood stain from Bismarck's face. "Nitchego!" he uttered as he finished the operation. The magic word disarmed the Prince, but he arrived in time. On his return to St. Petersburg he ordered a jeweller to make him a ring from that rod, with the inscription in Russian, 'Nitchego.'" "Whenever," said he, "I meet troubles and dangers, I say in Russian 'Nitchego' Then I push ahead." Will our young men please to bear the story in heart, for its worth is infinitely more than that of a story.

THE EXECUTION of the half-breed Louis Riel is likely to breed trouble, if it does not lead to an overthrow of the Ministry. A representative of the Lower Provinces has forced upon the House of Commons of the Canadian Parliament a discussion of the question of Riel's sanity through a resolution of regret at his execution. Sir John Macdonald thereupon said that he would regard an affirmative vote as a vote of want of confidence in the Government. Thus the hanging of a patriotic though misled, enthusiast may lead to a change in the Canadian Government.

THE *Times of India* has performed a public duty in bringing a swindle to light. It now transpires that the Watch Manufacturing Company and the Electric Light Company of Philadelphia are one and the same thing, and are both embodied in the flesh by Dr. Edward Nathan Ganz, *alias* Emil Bassett, *alias* T. Theodore Lenk, Marsh, and Bassett and Co. Bassett, or whatever his real name may be, has been again convicted at Philadelphia for using the mails for purposes of fraud, and that the Postmaster-General has issued an order from Washington prohibiting the payment of money-orders and delivery of registered letters to his address. It is said by the American papers that Basset has carried on his fraudulent watch and electric light schemes in many of the principal cities of the world. He has done so at an original outlay of a few dozen circulars and a few dozen postage stamps. As the reader will percieve from our advertisemenent sheets, the worthy doctor has not spared us and we have been duped in common with many other newspapers and are sorry that we should have been the innocent and unconscious instrument of loss of money to any of our subscribers. The money lost may be recovered by communicating with the Police Commissioner of Philadelphia.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST APRIL.

IT is reported that the Government of India has sanctioned a loan of twenty-four and a half lakhs for the development of the Harbour Works at Karachi. "This," remarks a local paper, "is a step in the right direction. We trust it will be at once responded to by the formation of a Port Trust and the inauguration of a period of active and judicious energy in pushing forward the construction of those wharves and quays which we have seen are essential; in enlarging and deepening the anchorage space, and by meeting the wishes of the mariners who desire safe ingress and egress to the Harbour and roomy moorings when inside." The interest of Port Trusts must be advanced no matter how bitterly municipalities in urgent need of funds suffer.

THE Russian Government having taken to heart the lessons taught by the recent military manœuvres near Delhi, are said to be preparing to hold their antumn manœuvres on a larger scale than usual. The *Daily News* correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the Russian Government intend to hold mimic warfare between Wilna and Warsaw. The Wilna army is expected to number about 65,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry, and 3,000 artillery, with 240 guns. The Warsaw army is expected to be made up of 80,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry aud twelve brigades of artillery, with 288 guns. Will English officers go on inspection?

MOUNT ETNA is announced to be in a state of eruption. Cinders and stones are being continually thrown up, and it is supposed that lava is coming out of the crater, but as it is covered by a dense mist no proper observations can be taken. Slight shocks of earthquake have been felt at the foot of the mountain.

OF THE eighty-six followers of Mr. Parnell, says a London correspondent, no more than thirty-eight are "paid members," and they draw incomes from the special fund, which is so largely recruited for the purpose from America, amounting in the majority of cases to £250 a session for each member. Some members of the party are, however, paid for special services at a higher rate, and it will not be far wrong in putting the Parliamentary stipend of Mr. Sexton for instance, at somewhere about £700 per session. Of course those members who like Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. E. D. Gray, Mr. Biggar, and others, have sufficient private means of their own, draw nothing from the Parliamentary fund.

AN Italian lawyer recently bought three-quarters of a pound of sugar at Siano, and, being an economical man, carried it himself to Rome. At the city gates the octrol officers demanded a half-penny as duty; but the lawyer knew that no duty could be levied on parcels weighing less than a pound, and only paid upon compulsion. He then brought an action to recover the half-penny, and, after every Court in the realm had been appealed to in turn, has won it, and the Municipality has to pay 3,500 francs of costs.

OUR readers will doubtless read with great interest the following farewell lines from Mr. Arnold. "There are no longer two policies—one which suits the Empire and one which satisfies India. There is but one, henceforward to find and to follow—the policy, that is to say, which is best for India. With such impressions I quit a second time the shores of this beautiful land, from which I carry the wealth of so many new and precious friendships, Hindu and Mahomedan; but if these impressions appear, as they may, too hopeful and too partial, or perhaps presumptuous, my defence is really a concession, for I profess myself not so much her friend as her lover. I leave my heart behind me in leaving the Indian people, who have taught me, as I have wandered among them, that manners more noble and gentle, learning more modest and profound, loyalty more sincere, refinement more natural, and sweeter simplicites of life, and love, and duty exist in the length and breadth of British Asia than even I concluded from my old experiences before."

APROPOS of it the *Statesman* very appropriately says:—"It is about twenty-two years since Mr. Arnold resigned the Principalship of the Poona College, and however little interest in the *Daily Telegraph* may have shown under his editorship, Mr. Arnold's house in London has been distinguished for years by its graceful hospitality to Indian visitors, and particularly we believe to Indian students. The glowing and touching words in which in these few lines he speaks of the attractiveness of native character, are no mere conventional or graceful tribute suggested to his facile pen in taking leave of India, but they express we believe, Mr. Arnold's real sentiments towards the country. and his appreciation of native worth. Every one must feel their simple force, and must, we think, regret that the spirit which they breathe is not more common amongst us. If India is regenerated by her contact with the outside world, it will come, not through the fierce and incessant reproaches with which her sons are followed by a certain class of political writers amongst us, but by the influence of men whose sympathies unlock the barriers between the East and West, and promote a flood of generous feelings and unite the two in one common movement."

ADVERTING to the delapidated condition of the Kutab Mosque near Delhi, the *Statesman* very justly complains of the neglect with which Indian monuments are treated by our Government. The fault lies to a great extent with the Archæological surveyors of whom we have now about half a dozen costing about a lakh of rupees a year. And yet looking at the ruin which one of them has brought on in the old Buddhu Gaya monument, at a cost of Rs.1,32,000, we would rather abide by the action of time than by that of man. Time will take scores of years, nay centuries, to effect what man will accomplish in six months; and where decay or ruin is under consideration delay is a matter of great consequence.

MDME. Astie de Valsayre has, according to the *Paris*, just fought a duel with an American lady, Miss Shelby, on the ever memorable field of Waterloo. The dispute arose out of a discussion on the relative merits of French and American female doctors, which waxed so warm that Madame Astie de Valsayre threw her glove at Miss Shelby's face. The preliminaries of a hostile encounter were forthwith arranged. Swords were the weapons selected, and in the second pass Miss Shelby was slightly touched in the arm. The seconds, described by the paper quoted as "four correct Yankees," declared that everything had gone off in the most satisfactory fashion, and the honour of France was avenged. Henceforth, or till further notice, it must be acknowledged on the strength of this encounter and by the logic of duelling that French ladies are as superior to the American in the manipulation of the lancet as in that of the sword—that is to say, if the story is true.

THE *Pioneer*, adverting to this duel thus displays its depth of professional knowledge. "As the battle is to decide whether the beauties of New York can cut off limbs better than those of Paris, why not make lancets the weapons of combat instead of swords?" Is this a new discovery? that of using lancets for cutting off limbs, or a display of learning or hankering for the use of highsounding words? We always thought lancets were used only for bleeding, but then we are only "Bengali Babus," and have not the superior learning of the Allahabad Punjandram.

THE same paper has some excellent excuses for Colonel Hooper's attempts in photographing dacoits before shooting them. It says "it is not quite obvious that there is any thing barbarous or inhuman in taking a photograph of an execution if it is done in such a way as not to lend any added bitterness to the fate of the criminals." Certainly, and that is why a raw pig skin is clapped on the head of a Muslim prisoner before execution in the North-West Frontier. What can add to the bitterness of being hung or shot? Again, "nor does it seem at all fair to compare the photopraphing an execution with the mutilating of a dead enemy. The latter is a revolting act, which, if any one committed he would at once be banished from society." Quite so, but the idea is not a new one. Many years ago, an English officer and gentleman saw a Cabul lad of eight or ten years of age mutilating the dead body of an English soldier, to extricate his coat, and the sight appeared so revolting to the officer that he immediately levelled his gun and shot the lad dead, and recorded the fact in his journal which he published in England. Indian notions of propriety and humanity are so stupid in this respect.

A GOOD STORY comes from the far west. Says he *Indian Spectator*. "A ceremony took place the other day, somewhere abut South Maratha, in which the Colonel's daughter was "given away. She was the pride of the station," and had made herself a favourite with the old Subedar and other Native officers by her winning ways. So on the day of marriage these rough old soldiers attended the church in uniform, with floral wreaths to be presented to missi-baba. They had nothing better for wedding gifts poor fellows. At the proper hour came the chaplain. And what, do you think, the man of God did on this happy day? He glanced at the Subedar and his friends, and asked for their removal from the church. It was urged that they had come as friends and that it would be a great pity to ask them out. But the padre replied he would not proceed with the ceremony in the presence of these heathens (I hope he did not call them "niggers.") So the heathens had to leave the church, to the no small disappointment of the Colonel and the other officers present, They protested against this extraordinary whim of the chaplain, and it is said the matter has been sent up to headquarters."

THURSDAY, 22ND APRIL.

La Nature states the larger felines are now nearly all destroyed in the provinces of Oran and Algeria, and that very soon the Lion of the desert will be nothing more than a myth. In the eleven years, from 1873 to 1884, 202 lions have been killed in Algeria, for which the Government pays 10,000 francs reward. In the same period there have been destroyed 1,214 panthers, for which 18,000 francs were paid; then 10,000 francs for 1,882 hyenas and 4,000 francs for 27,000 jackals. The Government of India can't boast as much.

THE GOBLET from which the great Duke of Marlborough drank on the night before the battle of Malplaquet has just been sold by auction in Paris. It holds about a litre and a-half. Perhaps this explains the victory which the great soldier gained the next day. They were giants in those days. By and by we shall come to believe in the hearty meals of *Bhim*.

A NOVEL use has been made of the stereoscope to detect forged banknotes. A note of a hundred francs was recently submitted to the experts of the Bank of France as issued by a band of forgers, but the execution was so perfect that no defect could be discovered by the closest examination. A suggestion was then made to place the suspected note side by side with a genuine one in the objective of a stereoscope, the two images of which, as well known, overlay each other and form a single picture. The result of the experiment was that the loop in a letter of the forged note did not exactly cover that of the genuine one, showing that they had not been printed from the same plate. This discovery will be but another suggestion for the future expert forgerer to avoid ruts and quagmires that science may prepare for him.

AN AMERICAN editor offers a reward of 5 dollars for the best treatise on "How to make out-door life attractive to the mosquito." Eccentric as the idea is the treatise if it succeeds in hitching the right point ought to find favour in India. By the way, mosquitos are nocturnal animals, and if allowed to go out on their foraging expeditions at dark by leaving every door and window open, they dont infest the house at night. The evil is if they get forage ready at hand they don't go out.

A NEW musical instrument has been invented of the name of vocalion which combines the powers of the organ and the pianoforte. It was exhibited at the Inventions Exhibition, but is pronounced to be not quite so successful as anticipated.

A CONTEMPORARY published the names of 82 M. P. S. who voted against the proposal to saddle India with the cost of the Burma Expedition. But strangely enough the only name, known to the general Indian reader are those of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, and Mr. Justin M'Carthy. This speaks volumes in favour of the keen interest taken by English bigwigs in matters Indian.

THE Bombay University Senate has decided in favour of the French as a second language in the higher examinations. This is much more sensible than the patronising role which our Dons have taken up.

FRIDAY 23RD APRIL.

IT is rumoured that either Mr. Rowe or Mr. Macdonald, Professors of the Presidency College, is likely to be appointed Examiner to prepare questions for the female candidates who are to appear at the ensuing examination for admission into the certificate class of the Calcutta Medical College.

THE statue of Sir Richard Temple, paid for by a public subscription raised at Bombay, has, after lying in its ease for some months, found a resting place at last. The Government have decided that it shall be placed at the north corner of Rotten Row, opposite the P. W. D. offces, at the junction of the Church Gate Station and the Mayo roads.

DAMGAGE to the extent of several lakhs of rupees has been caused at Rutland, the capital of the Central Indian State of that name, by fires which are believed to have been the work of incendiaries. The high southerly wind now prevailing made it very difficult to subdue the conflagration, which burned for the best part of four days.

SOME bands of dacoits have been enjoying a good time in the Gwalior districts bordering on Jhansi; but the Durbar has grown tired of permitting them to pursue their plundering trade unmolested, and is taking active steps to put down the evil. The Bhopal Battalion is to co-operate with the Durbar troops.

THE Government has not heard the last of its unjust exaction of Income-tax from March salaries, when the Act did not come into force until the 1st April. Their payment in April cannot fairly make salaries liable to the tax that were earned in March. —The *Times of India* writes:—"Nothing can be said for the unnatural ruling which gives the year 1886-87 thirteen months instead of twelve. All incomes 'paid in April' are liable to taxation. As a matter of convenience, in all offices, commercial as well as Governmental, the salaries for the past month, that is for March, are not paid until the beginning of April, that is, until, the books have been made up. The Government officials were all 'cut' for March. The commercial effices, as a rule, changed their system so as to save their employes one month's Income Tax, and paid their March salaries on the 31st March. Their action was quite legal, the illegality being on the other side. One of the great railway companies, which has its head-quarters in Bombay, also paid its salaries on the 31st March. But the railway, having a guarantee from Government, is supposed to be semi-official. Its servants are supposed to do what they are told, and are now ordered, we believe, to pay two months' Income Tax out of their April salaries. Some of them, we hear, are anxious to resist the claim, on the ground of its illegality, and we hope they will do so. Such petty devices were responsible for the unpopularity of the old Income Tax."

THE following description of marriages celebrated in civilized Japan may interest our readers:—

In Japan, men usually marry between the ages of 21 and 26 and women between 17 and 19; but though both parties may be supposed to have reached the age of discretion, the choice of partners for life is left mainly with the parents. A lad's parents, with the concurrence of their son, search out a suitable girl, and then send some friend to her parents to arrange matters. If they are satisfied, arrangements are made for the *miai*, or secret glimpse. For this, the girl, dressed in all her finery, and accompanied by her mother and an attendant, goes to some temple, or other public place where she and the young man can see each other as she passes some tea-house in which he has taken his seat according to previous arrangment. If both are satisfied, presents are exchanged, and the day for the wedding is fixed. On the evening of the wedding the bride is brought to the bridegroom's house, where all the friends have assembled. After dressing in her wedding garments, she and the bridegroom, along with the intermediary who has arranged the wedding, his wife and one attendant go into a private room where the most important part of the ceremony is conducted. This consists chiefly in the bride and bridegroom drinking *saki* three times out of each of three cups of different sizes. After this they adjourn to the room where the guests are assembled, where there is more drinking of *saki* followed by songs, music, and dancing, and the offering of congratulations to the newly married couple.

A reforming contemporary suggests this as a model for Hindoo marriages. We hope they will take the suggestion into their consideration. Any thing for a change, never mind whether it be good, bad or indifferent.

THE Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy case is being still heard in the Bombay High Court. The question of the right of a younger son to claim partition of ancestral Hindoo property is involved.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

ACCORDING to a Madras contemporary :—"The best part of the furniture of King Theebaw's Palace at Mandalay is to be removed to the new Government House at Simla, for the use of the Viceroy. His Crown jewels are to go to London for sale." Lord Dufferin has seen them with his own eyes, and they must have succeeded in catching His Lordship's fancy to have been distinguished for this elevated honor. But why are the crown jewels to be sold and that at London too? Could not they form a part of the regalia to remind the English nation now and then of its greatness and its military prowess, as the *kohinoor* and the *peacock throne* do? There was a report that some of these jewels would be included in a *Toshakhana* sale to be shortly held by Messrs Hamilton and Co., when they will change hands and may find their way into the treasure chests of some wealthy Marwari. An Anglo-Indian contemporary thinks that the sale proceeds which are going to be credited to the Imperial Government of England should go as a rebate on the income-tax percentage. But why does our contemporary commned the suggestion to his "native" contemporaries exclusively?

CALCUTTA is ahead of Edinburgh and Glasgow in the matter of medical education of females. The Scottish College of Physicians and Surgeons have just decided to throw open to women their conjoint examinations and "triple qualification" in medicine, surgery, and midwifery. The Irish College of Physicians, however, opened its examinations and diplomas to women immediately after the passing of the Russell-Gurney Enabling Act in 1876, but it is not so generally known that the Irish College of Surgeons also opened its doors last year, and that at the latter college women are now freely admitted to all the medical classes, with separate arrangement for practical anatomy only. A similar arrangement would be very welcome in Calcutta, for "mixed education" in this particular line must be very objectionable.

SATURDAY, 24TH MARCH.

WE LEARN that the Madras Government are in favor of giving effect to one of the recommendations of the Educational Committee, viz. to found a special school for the sons and relatives of Zemindars in the Presidency, and that the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to draw up and submit a scheme for sanction. Why this class distinction? Zemindars in Madras are poor enough and can't suffer in dignity by sitting on the same form with a bania.

LORD ABERDEEN, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is doing his best to win the good will of the Nationalists. At Dublin the other day there was a meeting of citizens to start a fund for the relief of the unemployed. The Lord Lieutenant (says a correspondent) astonished Dublin by walking over from the Castle unattended. Lord Aberdeen spoke in admirable tone, and had an excellent reception. By and by "the other side," got a turn, and the Nationalists gave an opportunity to their chief orator, Michael Davitt. The ex-convict is an admirable speaker, and he did his best on this occasion. His speech was a notable success, and when it concluded, the Viceroy said he should be glad to make Davitt's acquaintance. It must have been a strange sight in Dublin to see a Protestant and English Viceroy shaking hands "in full day" with a Roman Catholic and Irish ex-convict. The Nationalists were delighted, of course, and Lord Aberdeen may henceforward go about Dublin without tremor. A Chamber of Commerce wants to protest against this condescending conciliation.

A DISAPPOINTMENT in love was the cause of a strange attempt at suicide in Bristol recently. A young man who had been denied the house of the parents of the young woman of his choice hung himself at the knocker of the door by his pocket-handkerchief. His struggles occasioning a violent rapping, brought out the girl's father, who cut the handkerchief, and then handed the young man over to the police. Served right. But how higher was the knocker than the traditional fourteen *pouahs*? He might as well have attempted to drown himself in a brazen dish.

THE OXFORD University is going ahead with a vengeance. A theatre, long an institution banned by the authorities, has been built, undergraduates have acted under the eyes of the Vice-Chancellor, and Mr. Irving is going down in a few days to deliver a lecture on theatrical subjects. This is all very startling. But now we hear the Divinity Examination is abolished, and the pious Tory Oxonians of the olden times are lifting up their hands and re-echoing the cry of soldiers and sailors that "the service is going to the dogs."

THE question of the nomination of a successor to Aba Saheb, the late Regent of Kolhapur, is occupying the attention of the Government of Bombay, and Mr. Lee-Warner, the Political Agent, has, the *Bombay Gazette* anounces, been summoned to Mahableshwar to consult with the Government on the subject. Several names have been mentioned in connection with the vacancy, but no decision will be arrived at for some time.

THE *Sentinel* of London is responsible for the following :—"The moral condition of the Anglo-India Society is a shame upon British name; a dark stain upon our Christian profession as a nation and chief hindrance to the acceptance of the Gospel by the Hindoos. Licentiousness is not merely winked at, but provided for by the British authorities. The State regulation of vice exists there in its most unblushing form. The British soldiers are expected to be immoral, and provision is made for vice as though it were a necessary of life. Not only are the Hindoo women and the British soldiery degraded; but the large cities of India are markets for a slave traffic in European girls. Surely the few lovers of Purity on the spot, who entreat our aid to help them in their uphill conflict against such abominations, deserve our sympathy."

THE Burmese "hairy family" have arrived in Bombay. They will shortly proceed to England. The family has changed hands, Signor Pipero who originally brought it out having disposed of it for 20,000Rs. to Mr. Archer, the well knownBook-maker. Signor Pipero must have discovered that he had got hold of no pagoda tree.

THE GOVERNOR of Bombay has recently given a noteworthy proof of his desire to come into closer contact with the members of the public services. A circular has been addressed to the officials of the various departments, inviting them whenever they are at the seat of Government to call at Government House, where hisExcellency will be pleased to receive those of them whose personal acquaintance he has not been able to make. The example might with advantage be imitated in Bengal. The manner in which our Deputies and Munsifs are occasionally reported to be treated does not reflect very great credit on their official superiors.

MILKING cows by machinery is said to be the latest Yankee invention.

MR. GRANT DUFF is said to be the strongest ruler that Madras has ever had. It is reported that there is not a single Indian gentleman with whom he has had so much as half an hour's conversation during the four years and as many months he has been in India. Even among Europeans of Madras there are said to be not more than three or four fortunate men with whom His Excellency deigns to converse. And yet he is not a civilian.

AN English correspondent states that the Government are about to introduce a Bill in order to give vitality to the recommendations of the Copyright Congress which lately sat at Berne. India is to be treated in this respect like the self-governing colonies. The general scope of the Bill will be to give copyright to any author who publishes in Her Majesty's dominions, no matter in which part of the dominions he may either dwell or publish. At present, an author who publishes in England secures copyright in the Colonies, but an author publishing in the Colonies secures copyright neither there nor in England.

THE London Correspondent of the *Pioneer* announces that the London Social Science Association which was started by Lord Brougham, half a century ago, is now on its last legs. We are not surprised at this. As the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table said,—wine is good, so is water; but water poured into an unrinsed wine-glass destroys the grand neutrality of the pure element, a stain of science in a conclave of finical charlatans and blue-stockings of uncertain age is not a combination of a lasting quality. In Calcutta where charlatans and spinisters of an uncertain age of English origin are not abundant, it is not remarkable that our local Social Science Association though inaugurated only some twenty years ago, became *de functio offices* a long time ago, and ceased altogether, on a sister association, the Health Society, coming into existence. Two such bodies of *dilettante* babblers in science could not well live together. True, we live in an age of electro; most things about us are electro; but electro does not wear well. By the way, we were, we are sorry to find, wrong lately in describing Dr. Mahendralal Sirkar a member of the Health Society. We have the highest authority to state that he never put his name on the rolls of that clique of scientific men of whom it is said nine-tenths have no pretension whatever to pure science. Not to do an injustice to any body we should add that we have never seen the list of its members, and judge the proportion of scientific and unscientific members only by the names published in its proceedings.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1886.

BHUPAL AFFAIRS.

OUR sympathy for a noble lady now under grievous trouble has hitherto deterred us from noticing the affairs of the Bhupal State. Nor is if our wish on the present occasion to adopt a different course. We have every faith in the wisdom, ability and statesmanship of Sir Lepel Griffin, and have no doubt that he will do all that is necessary to tide over the difficulties that have arisen, and so to arrange matters as to lead to the welfare of both the sovereign lady and her subjects. Authentic information on the nature and extent of the present troubles is not accessible to the public, and intrigues are so rampant in the state that we are loath to give currency to rumours which come to us, as they are in most instances open to grave suspicion and due mainly to interested motives. For instance, the rumour, so widely and persistently spread everywhere that LordDufferin has acted the part of JusticeHannen and pronounced a decree *a vinculo matrimonii*, sending the young lady's consort away from her kingdom, is the merest fiction. We have good authority to state that the husband still occupies a palace in the town of Bhupal, and has free access to his wife, though he is strictly forbidden to interfere in state matters. The story of the Begum's desire to have an English minister does not readily admit of positive evidence one way or another. But presumptive evidence and *a priori* argument are entirely against its veracity. No Indian potentate can sincerely and honestly wish to make over his or her state to a foreigner whose influence at head-quaters is sure to reduce him or her to the position of the merest puppet. No one in his senses can wish for such a condition of self-abnegation. An Indian minister on the other hand, cannot, with an English Resident over him, assume any such supremacy without soon bringing on his own ruin. He must act honestly and loyally, for the good of the state, or go to the wall. This may be looked upon as an axiom in modern Indian politics, and it is so well understood everywhere that it is impossible to believe that the Begum of Bhupal is not fully aware of it, or knowing it wishes to exchange her independence for the condition of a state-prisoner. True, there are circumstances under which a profession (and only a profession) to wish for such a condition may not be inconsistent. Surrounded by intrigue on every side, with her husband degraded and dishonored, and unable to cope with rival factions, some one or other of which has the ear of the British Government, the Begum might feel that the best way to get out of her difficulties is to get a cousin, or nephew, or protege of a high British officer to take charge of her state for a time and save her from annoyances. This however is not a free choice, but a compulsory compromise. It may be that some one of the factions has managed to put the proposal before her in that light in order to get one of his party to get into power. We know not which is the right cause of the story, but we feel sure that it is not an earnest, sincere unbiased outcome of the Begum's innate wishes. She cannot in free-will but prefer an Indian minister

who must always be subordinate to her, to an English officer who must, as a matter of course, domineer over her. We are glad, therefore, that the British Resident has taken a right view of the case, and appointed an Indian,as the prime minister of the Bhupal State. He has also evinced consummate tact in putting down local rival factions by selecting an officer from outside the community of Bhupal, who as a stranger, is perfectly free from local bias and at the same time possessed of all the requisite qualifications for the competent discharge of the onerous duties which have been placed in his charge. Nawab Abdul Latif has begun well. He has the confidence of the Begum, his mistress, and of the British Resident, and the different reforms to which he has turned his attention are just what needed the earliest attention and what he is well able to accomplish to the entire satisfaction of his employers and the well-being of the people placed under him.

"BIHAR PEASANT LIFE."*

WE hail Mr. Grierson's new book with sincere pleasure. It is a valuable contribution to our stock of knowledge of the people of this country and worthy of every commendation. A catalogue of names such as the book professes to be, is necessarily a dry affair, quite as dry as a dictionary but both the one and the other are infinitely more useful than a poem, or a novel, which may attract many readers and sell by thousands, but which adds nothing, or next to nothing, to the sum total of what is already known. At the same time Mr. Grierson tries "to relieve the dryness which such a mere list would possess by a description, more or less complete, of the things surrounding the Bihar peasant in his daily life and of its character and incidents." And his success in this attempt has not been inconsiderable. Many readers will read with interest, if not pleasure, as a description, what few would have touched as a list of names. Doubtless much more might have been done in this respect. It is always repulsive to have almost every line bristling with uncouth Nagari words, which could have been altogether relegated to the appendix, leaving the description to remain in unadulterated plain English prose. But, perhaps, the original orders of Government needed a list of names, and that could not well be avoided, and a compromise was the only resource left accessible to the author. Mr. Montgomery Martin, working on the materials collected by Buchanan-Hamilton, produced, sixty years ago a description of Bihar life unmixed with technical local terms, and the book was remarkably well received; but a too great earnestness to secure popularity led to the sacrifice of much detail, and, in the absence of a glossary of technical terms, could not acquire that fullness which was needed. Mr. Grierson, therefore, took up a later model—that of Mr. Crooke's "Materials for a Rural and Agricultural Glossary of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh," and followed it pretty faithfully in the arrangement of his matter, and "even at times in the use of its very words, when they were the most suitable that could be adopted." There is, however, one broad line of distinction between Mr. Crooke's work and that of Mr. Grierson,—the former is made up of materials collected by others; the latter is the fruit of hard, arduous, long-protracted personal enquiry. The one is, in short, a compilation, the other an original work bearing on every page the *imprimatur* of a scholar who has devoted may long years to the study of the subject as a labor of love. Much of Mr. Crooke's work is, moreover, borrowed from dictionaries which are notoriously defective in the treatment of technical terms, and Mr. Crooke did not bring sufficient personal knowledge of the subject to avoid errors. Mr. Grierson foreswears dictionaries, except to find fault with them. His dictionary was the living mass of Bihari population, and he always drew from the fountain source, and a much greater amount of accuracy has thereby been attained in his work than what is observable in its archetype. But, while thus bearing our testimony to the general accuracy of Mr.Grierson's work, we must take leave to point out that our author has not been very careful in marking the distinctions between technical terms, pure and simple, and ordinary words of the language appearing under circumstances, which gives them a technical appearance. This is a very difficult distinction to make; but it is not the less necessary because it is difficult. To explain ourselves fully under this head we should give a few illustrations. On page 422 we are told "an *invoice* or *manifest* is *bijak*, and also to the east *chitta* or *phirist*. Insurance is *bima*, with a variant *binna* in Shahabad." Here *bima* is a technical term, pure and simple; it is used in the sense of insurance and no other; but the first three words have no technical character whatever. They simply mean a notice, memorandum, list or record, and nothing more. A stone inscription on a temple is a *bijak*, as well as a paper label recording the number or price of an article for sale. A *chitta* is a record, and in the Survey Department and the Collectorate has the technical meaning of record of the original survey of land, but among merchants in Behar or Bengal it has no such exclusively technical sense. We admit it is used often to indicate an *invoice*; but when so used it is simply a common term. *Phirist* is a list or tabular statement, and not technical for an invoice in any sense. To give another example. *Bans* is the ordinary every-day name for bamboo, and it retains the meaning in whatever form and for whatever purpose it may be used. On p. 206 we have it given as the technical name of the lever-beam of a water-lift, which is quite wrong. If the lever is made of bamboo it is of course a *bans*, as it is every where else; but if the lever be made of some other wood it is no longer a *bans*. *Kundi*, in the same way, is a small water-vessel, whether used for lifting water from a well or not; and *rashi* or *rasha* is rope or string, no matter whether it is used in lifting water or tethering a horse or a goat. True there is no loss of accuracy to call the connecting medium between a lever and a bucket *rashi* where a rope is used, but to convey the idea that the term is peculiar for that particular object is wrong, and this we should be glad to see avoided in a second edition of the work. To foreigners the confusion of technical with general terms is a source of much mischief, and as the learned author is engaged in the compilation of a standard work, the Bihari Dictionary, we would strongly urge him carefully to mark the distinction. We have thought fit to notice this part, because it is just the one, where the book, otherwise an excellent one, is open to exception. The Index also requires a revision of the page references. We could not find the word *nalki* on page 241, though the index referred us to it. The errors in this respect are, however, not numerous.

* Bihar Peasant Life, being a Discursive Catalogue of the surroundings of the people of that Province, with many Illustrations from photographs taken by the author. Prepared under orders of the Government of Bengal, by George A. Grierson, B.C.S., Calcutta, Bengal Secretariat Press, 1885.

"LEGISLATION IN INDIA"

IS THE title of a thoughtful paper in the last number of the *Calcutta Review*. Its object is to show that India is greatly over-legislated; that laws here are made by persons who are out of touch with the people for whom they are intended; that personal ambition or desire to perpetuate one's name, and not the necessity of the people promotes legislation; that the laws are loaded with English technical jargon, little understood in England outside the pale of the profession, but totally unintelligible to the bulk of the community; and overwhelming proof is brought to prove the position assumed by the writer, Mr. A. P. Howell, a member of the Bengal Civil Service. This is not a new complaint; it has called forth severe denunciations from all thinking people for a long series of years. It had become so obtrusively offensive that a late Chief Justice of the High Court, not naturally of a pugnacious spirit, denounced it at a public dinner, and recorded more than one minute about it. The press, both Indian and Anglo-Indian, have never ceased to howl against it. The natural leaders of the community have not allowed a single opportunity to pass to give vent to their intense feeling of annoyance at it; and the people, the long suffering people, mourn their fate that laws are made not for their well-being but to gratify personal vanity. The hue and cry was at one time so great that an astute legislative member felt himself compelled to defend his department by appeal to a whole series of elaborate statistics, which, however, served only to mystify and not to convince any disinterested person that there is no cause for complaint. In so far then there is nothing new in what Mr. Howell has written. His article, nevertheless, is a most welcome addition to the literature of the subject, and some of our daily contemporaries have done well in marking their appreciation of it, by reprinting it in their broad sheets. The evil exists—exists in all its intensity—and, as long as it exists, the occasion for denouncing it is present, and thoughtful and duly qualified people do well in exposing its enormity. We hail, therefore, with pleasure Mr. Howell's essay. It is not complete,—it is not exhaustive—it enters not into details and figured statements; but it is effective; it puts forth in glowing colors the most prominent defects of the system of law-making for the honor or glory or credit of scientific law-making. The evil owes its origin to the Act of 1861, under which four legislative mills were set up under a pretended popular basis, each bound for the sake of its own credit for activity and diligence to turn a respectable quantity of legislative yarn without any regard for the requirements of the people, who were to benefit by its produce. That prudent and cautious Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, felt the evil of the system, and proposed to check, if not to suppress, it by issuing a formal order prohibiting the Legislative Department from originating or initiating any movement, except on the motion

of one of the executive departments. He further ruled that, if by accident any proposal of legislation should come, in the first instance, to the Legislative Department, it should be at once transferred to the proper Executive Department. The governor he set up was, however, not powerful enough for the engine ; it failed to work, and the engine with a fresh English lawyer who had to justify his high pay and an active staff of secretaries and assistants went on its headlong career without any let or hindrance. In time the inconsistency between practice and standing orders became so glaring that a resolution was passed to free the legislature from all the clogs of the Executive Departments. One would have expected a very different order, one to make the governor more powerful instead of removing it altogether so as to expose the engine to the imminent risk of bursting, but the happy-go-lucky Government of Lord Lytton could not think of any thing better. Mr. Howell very aptly describes the working of the legislative machine without a governor. "The Anglo-Indian legislator of the present type," he says, " is free from all anxiety about the working merit of his own productions. His razors are made only to sell. His work ceases in the Council Chamber, and the conclusion of one Act is the signal for the initiation of another. If, as Sir H. S. Maine affirms, the danger of legislation is in proportion to the ease with which Acts can be passed, and if in no part of the world can Acts be passed so easily as in India, the question arises, how is it that measures which are the product of a single mind, or at most of a single department only concerned with the production of Acts and not with their working, are yet brought into the world with the stamp and authority of a large and carefully constructed deliberative assembly ? The answer is because, under the present system the policy of legislation is not necessarily discussed at all, but is taken for granted. It is only after the affirmation of the policy of legislation that outside opinion is invited on the details and officials in India are far too heavily occupied to find time for reopening a question which has apparently been decided. Moreover, under a despotism, the straight and narrow road of opposition does not lead to advancement. There the opposition never comes in ; whereas a facility for opportune concurrence confers wings to the merit which hails and follows each rising manifestation with the simple or simulated faith of the shepherds in Bethlehem." Mr. Howell is justly severe on the technical character of the laws now produced. The language of English law is notoriously involved, and ordinary Englishmen can make very little of it. In fact the understanding of English law language is the peculiar province of men specially trained for it, and that language is the last thing which any practical experienced person would think of importing for the benefit of the Indians unacquainted even with the ordinary every day words of the English language; but our legislative members know nothing better, and so they scatter broadcast legal bullets, harder than chilled steel, for the benefit of Gonds Treluvar and other aboriginal races, for men who " are mostly agriculturists of the roughest type, and if one of them, now finds closed the familiar pathway to his immemorial field, he must be told in English, which he cannot of course understand,—and yet he can be told in no other tongue—that he must sue the dominant owner for a release of the servient heritage under chapters IV and V of the Easements Act." To illustrate how the people receive the laws and the reforms of our rulers Mr. Howell gives an apt illustration. "A recent Governor on the occasion of the opening of an Industrial Exhibition, then a novelty, asked a native of the old school whether he was not pleased at the probable development of local resources. " My Lord," said the oldman, with uplifted hands, " first the cyclone came and then the Exhibition, ; we poor people are being ruined." "In the early days of the Empire the people suffered from the rapacity of new arrivals each requiring to be satisfied. The rapacity has long since ceased, but the suffering remains and will remain, if each new arrival to power is permitted to let loose his own packet of specialities, scientific or benevolent. Sir A. Hobhouse threw in Specific Relief, Mr. Stokes Easements, and there are ominous rumours that Mr. Ilbert will consider his term of office unworthy of his distinguished predecessors if he does not bequeath us an imperial system of "torts." I have no hesitation in saying that the people at large do not require any information about torts." The upshot of all this is that things are in a very bad condition, and there should be a radical reform in the constitution of our legislature to mend them. Public opinion, the opinion of the men who feel where the shoe pinches, should be brought to bear effectually on the work of legislation. Without it the evil will get worse, and the people will groan more bitterly than they do at present. Hence it is that we so warmly encourage the object of the Bengal National League.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

MR. GOSCHEN has, we are told, suggested that Government should issue a commission to inquire into the position of silver, the condition of the currency, and the various plans for utilising silver to a greater extent for currency purposes. No time should be lost in carrying out this proposal, especially as the Government of India has strongly urged upon the Secretary of State the importance of putting the silver question on a stable footing. It has called his earnest attention to the subject, and is pressing upon him the absolute necessity, whether in the interests of this country, or of the Empire in which it occupies so important a position, of seeking, in concert with the Powers of Europe, and with the United States of America, for a solution of the silver difficulty. Sir Auckland Colvin, in his Financial Statement for 1886-87, observes :— " The belief that from other causes, which are now becoming familiar to us all, but which cannot be conveniently dwelt upon in a statement of this nature, Europe and America have a deep interest in protecting their agriculture and trade by placing the relations between gold and silver on a recognised and stable footing, leads to a hope that efforts made at this present time to arrive at an understanding might possibly prove successful." The present state of the silver question in the United States greatly strengthens this hope. One of Reuter's recent telegrams from Washington informs us that the House of Representatives have rejected, by 161 against 126 votes, Mr. Bland's Bill for the free coinage of silver. A majority of only 35 on such a motion clearly shows how enormously the silver party in America are growing in strength. The gold-party, it will be remembered, advocated the repeal of Mr. Bland's former Bill which has now been in operation for several years, and under which the American Government is bound to coin 2 to 4 million dollars monthly whether wanted for circulation or not. The quantity of dollars coined in accordance with the provisions of the Bland Act now amounts to 160 million dollars, or about 600 tons of silver. If the proposal for the repeal of the Bland Act had been adopted, the result would have been disastrous to the white metal. It is superfluous to say that the stoppage of the present coins on the repeal of the Bland Act would have been followed by the demonetization of silver in the United States, and the 160 millions of dollars which had accumulated would have been thrown upon the markets of the world. The effect of this operation would probably have been to reduce Indian rupees to 1s. 3*d*., or perhaps to 1s. The proposal of the gold party to stop the coinage of silver was defeated in the House of Representatives by a majority of 201 to 84. This is the greatest success which the silver party have yet achieved. Encouraged by this result Mr. Bland introduced, a newBill to provide for the free coinage of silver. The measure was equivalent to the practical adoption of Bi-metallism. This Bill has been recently rejected by a majority of 161 to 126. So narrow a majority on such a motion encourages the hope that America will now take some serious step in favour of silver more particularly as Mr. Mannuel, the Secretary of the Treasury, who, it was expected would recommend the repeal of the Bland Act, has distinctly said in his place in the Congress that the present state of things cannot last long, and that Bi-metallism *must* be adopted before very long.

There can be no doubt that if the United States take some serious step in favour of silver, Germany and France will help her. This has been proved to demonstration at the proceeding of the International Monetary Conference, which sat at Paris five years ago, and in which India was represented by Lord Reay, the present Governor of Bombay and Sir Louis Mallet, the late permanent Under-Secretary at the India Office. The delegates who were present at that conference recorded in emphatic terms their opinion that the rehabilitation of silver is a necessity. The United States delegates laid before the conference a very practicable scheme for an international bi-metallic agreement, which would, at once, if ratified, have restored the equilibrium of ratio between silver and gold. We know that France, Germany, and Italy were willing to join America in this union provided that England joined it, but she while admitting the efficiency of a bi-metallic union, obstinately refused to join. Well does Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., say :—" It ought to be widely known that it is only the opposition of England which stands in the way of such a league. We, who of all nations suffer most from this monetary dislocation, are the people who stupidly oppose an arrangement that would render such a dislocation impossible." The Governments of America, Germany and France are quite willing to put the silver question on a stable footing, if only England would join them. It is admitted that if these nations

unite, they can at once adopt effectual measures for restoring silver to its former international value as money. Mr. Barclay Chapman, the late Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, in his Memorandum on the silver question, which was laid before the Paris Conference of 1881, observed: "Reference has been made in this Memorandum more than once, to the consent of a sufficient number of nations as essential to the establishment of a common standard of value. The greater the number of nations associated for such a purpose, the more thorough would be the result. At the same time, it has been shown how effectual has been the action of a single nation (France); and it is believed that if America, France, Germany and India, were to unite with this object, the desired reform would be effectually and permanently accomplished, and that it might even be possible to dispense with the co-operation of Germany. The Government of British India need not hesitate to become a party to such union, to which it might be expected that other nations would quickly adhere. The Government of India should not join any convention to which France is not a party. Present circumstances imperatively demand a concerted action between France and India." This question of Bi-metallism may be said financially to be one of life and death to the teeming millions of India, as Sir Auckland Colvin has conclusively shown in his Budget for the current year; but then it is extremely difficult to persuade the English people who are very obstinate and tenacious of established prejudices to get rid of their insular ideas in the matter. On the continent as well as in the United States of America, a strong reaction in favour of Bi-metallism has set in; but public opinion in the commercial world in England is still lamentably backward. Some of the most eminent economists of the day—notably M. Emile de Laveleye, of Belgium, and M. Henri Cernuschi, of France—have declared themselves in the most emphatic terms in favour of Bi-metallism. The former has shown that from the furthest antiquity downwards, men have always used the two precious metals as monetary standards; and that any attempt to exclude one of them involves a violation of natural law and produces a vast deal of mischief. "The adoption of a gold standard in England in 1816," writes M. de Laveleye, "was not only a great iniquity in respect of the people of England and of all debtors, but it was a great economical blunder which has made itself felt in all its force from the moment when French Bi-metallism, which counterbalanced its effects, ceased to work. In reality, the English system results in a surrender to incessant variations in the value of that silver, which is the money of India with its two-hundred millions of inhabitants as well as the money of the majority of the nations with which England carries on three quarters of its trade." M. Cernuschi has proved to demonstration that the French Bi-metallic arrangement did for a long series of years maintain the ratio of gold and silver in spite of constantly varying rates of production for each metal. He has no hesitation whatever in saying that the item of loss by exchange which figures in the Indian Budget, is produced by the disappearance of the old French par at 15½. To quote the words of M. Cernuschi:—"The Indian Budget is disarranged, public works are countermanded and all administration and financial policy has no longer but one aim, to recover by no matter what reduction of expenditure, what is lost by exchange. Never was so paltry a programme imposed on a great Government."

The question naturally arises, will not Her Majesty's Government give a favourable hearing to the representations of the Government of India on the subject, and adopt measures for remedying the evils laid bare by M. Cernuschi? It is obvious that the English people will do nothing in the matter so long as they entertain the belief that India gains from the fall in exchange. That this belief is utterly fallacious has been proved by Mr. Guildford Molesworth, in his lecture on "The depreciation of silver," recently delivered before the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. He says:—"It has been stated that India gains by the stimulus given to export trade from the fall in exchange, but this statement appears to me so unlikely that I have been unable to accept it without further investigation. My position is this:—Statistics show that commodities and silver have remained on the same average level as previously with the exception of those trade fluctuations in which articles which are induced by increased production, &c., and that gold alone has risen in value. That this is the case has been proved by Barclay Chapman in India, by Giffen and Goschen, and a host of writers in England,—and by Burchard in America, and it is a fact generally admitted by all who have studied the question. Now gold is not a legal tender in India, but simply a commodity of which India can scarcely be called a producer—at all events, only on a very small scale. How then is it possible that a rise in the value of this commodity can stimulate the export trade in wheat or cotton? It may be asked that if the increase in the export trade of India is not due to the fall in exchange, how it can be accounted for? Mr. Molesworth satisfactorily answers this question. He points out that the ordinary causes of an increased export trade are—(1) half prices; (2) low freights, ; (3) extended fields of production; (4) cheaper production at port. Some of these causes have for some time been in operation in this country. Since the year 1872 wheat area amounting to nearly 17 million acres has been opened out by improved means of communication, that is to say, by railways. The Chatisgarh district in the Central Provinces which is called the "Granary of India," and in which food grain was rotting for want of transport has been connected with the railway system of India. Then, the Government has not only opened out new fields for produce, but has considerably reduced the rates for carrying produce on some of the railways, more especially on the Rajputana Railway, which passes through the heart of India. The present rates for carrying wheat long distances are less than half of what they were in 1872, in some cases making a difference of 7s. or 8s. a quarter in the cost of production of the port. It is clear that the stimulus which the export trade of India has received since 1872 is due to the extension of railways and to the State Railway Policy of low rates. The view that India gains from the fall in exchange being shown to be fallacious, England should seriously consider whether her change to Bi-metallism or that of France and the United States to a mono-metallic standard would be the greater evil. If the United States and France, defeated by the resistance of England were to proscribe silver and throw up in the market the hoards of the metal which they possess, the price of silver would fall to half, perhaps to a third of its present value, and the consequences to India would be most disastrous.

MR. JOHN SLAGG ON INDIAN FINANCE.

Like all intelligent and unprejudiced persons who have carefully studied the state of things in this country, Mr. Slagg does not hesitate to say that the weakest point in the Government of India is its administration or rather mal-administration of the finances of the Empire. It is recognised by the highest authorities that finance is the key to good government in India. But our rulers do not seem to attach much importance to this view. Mr. Slagg points out that even when tried by the most superficial of tests—namely, the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure—the state of Indian finance is most unsatisfactory. He observes:—"Year after year the Secretary of State comes before the House with the same melancholy tale to unfold. The estimates for the past year have exhibited a small surplus; the actual results realised a considerable deficit. Even in a time of peace, the income of our Indian Empire never overtakes the expenditure. The debt grows and grows continually although the extent and rapidity of this growth is partially hidden away under such misleading headings as expenditure on Reproductive Works, the said works rarely reproducing aught but additional loans in order to keep them in working order, while, if there be any unexpected demand upon the revenue we find our Indian Financiers utterly unable to meet it, except by an abrupt suspension of the construction of the same reproductive works, or the contract works, or the contraction of yet another loan." It is perhaps, no exaggeration to say that chronic deficit is the normal condition of Indian finance. The ordinary revenue is barely sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure; and whenever here is an unexpected demand upon the exchequer the Finance Minister is at his wit's end to provide the necessary means. Mr. Slagg establishes the position taken up by him by the events of the past year. He shows that the cost of the military preparations which were rendered necessary last spring by the critical state of affairs on the Afghan question, so terrified the Government of India that it at once issued a circular directing the adoption of special measures for the reduction of expenditure of all kinds. There can be no doubt that if Indian revenues had been in the elastic condition which Indian officials pretend, this small unexpected demand would not assuredly have created a panic. Then, the so-called administrative economies which are practised whenever there is a financial scare, to use Mr. Slagg's words, "of a kind which, in order to save sixpence to-day, entail an expenditure of double and treble the amount to-morrow." He proceeds:—"They are in the main

effected by an abrupt suspension of the State outlay upon public works. The saving is effected in two ways—(1) by suspending altogether the progress of partially constructed works; and (2) by cutting down to the lowest possible amount of the money needed for repairs upon works already completed. In the former case, the suspension entails the destruction of a vast quantity of plant, which speedily deteriorates and becomes useless when exposed to the rigour of an Indian climate, and which, when work is resumed, must, in consequence, be provided afresh. At the same time, the engineering staff and establishment cannot be broken up, and they are, in consequence, retained, drawing their full pay and doing nothing in return for it. All that is saved by this administrative economy is the cost of the daily labour that would have been employed if the work had been persevered in. So also in the matter of repairs. Economy in this direction really means the necessary repairs one scamped or postponed with certainty a saving for the moment, but with the effect of necessitating repairs of a much more costly and extensive character in the ensuing year. These administrative economies are, in fact, altogether illusory. They are mischievous to the public welfare; they entail in the end an expenditure which more than swallows up the saving immediately effected; and they are useful only as proving that the revenue of our Indian Empire do not possess that elastic and expensive character which official optimists would fain persuade us that they do." All this is perfectly true. If the Indian Government were sincere in its desire to cut down old expenditure not absolutely necessary, it would proceed in a quite different way and spirit. It would begin with abolishing the high-paid sinecures which exist in nearly every branch of the administration and with replacing costly foreign labour with Indian agency in all cases in which this can be done without the slightest detriment to the public interest. But the Government shows no disposition to do any thing of the kind. The real truth is, that a poor country like India cannot afford to pay the extravagant cost of its administration under British rule. The expenditure is fixed, not with reference to the revenue at the disposal of the Government, but simply with an eye to the maintenance and advancement of certain "vested" interests. The late lamented Mr. Fawcett has pertinently observed that in order to reduce Indian expenditure it will not do merely to deal with details; but fundamental changes will have to be made in the system under which the country is now governed.

Mr. Slagg discusses at some length the chief sources from which the Indian revenue is derived. We regret we can not agree with much of what he says under this head. He strongly condemns both the salt tax and the opium revenue. He contends that the revenues of no state can be said to be in a healthy condition which finds its essential to its solvency to impose a heavy tax upon so indispensable a necessity of life as salt. The Indian salt tax may stink in the nostrils of *doctrinaires* and sentimental philanthropists; but it is a most unobjectionable source of revenue. It does press even upon the poorest of the poor; it is levied with perfect ease and facility and at small cost; it involves no inquisitorial enquiry and causes no irritation, annoyance or oppression. The people hardly know that they pay a tax in the salt with which they season their food. To abandon such an excellent source of revenue on mere sentimental grounds would be the height of folly. Nothing could be a greater mistake than to judge of Indian taxation according to the abstract principles of the economical science. Mr. Buckle says:—"We must always remember that political economy, though a profound and beautiful science, is only a science of one department of life and is founded upon a suppression of some of the facts in which all large societies abound. We are not therefore to allow its conclusions override all other considerations. We may accept them in science and yet reject them in practice." We admit that it is objectionable to tax a necessary of life. But does not England tax tea which is a necessary of life with the English people? Again, the poorer classes ought to make some contribution for the protection which the Government gives them; and the salt-tax, which is a capitation tax, is certainly the least objectionable form that can be devised for the purpose. Mr. Slagg also takes exception to the Indian opium revenue. He thinks that it is "contrary, as much to every principle of sound finance as to international morality. to make the solvency of India dependent upon the sale of opium in China in flagrant defiance of the wishes and authority of the Chinese Government." The opium question has been discussed *ad nauseam* during the last 3 or 4 years, and we do not propose to return to it here. Suffice it to say that the fanatics who call upon us to surrender seven millions of our revenue for the sake of their fancy should be required to make good the loss to India from their own pockets. The abandonment of the salt and opium revenues would make India bankrupt. We should very much like to ask Mr. Slagg how he would make good the loss of some 14 millions of revenue which would be caused by the abolition of the salt-tax and the suppression ot the opium traffic, more especially as the import duties have been remitted for the benefit of Manchester.

BASTI QUESTION

V.

IN OUR last article on this subject we gave some extracts from Robert Knox's Races of Men. In those extracts it was shown that there is a marked distinction between certain large sections of the Human race. Without positively endorsing the views of Mr. Knox that these sections of men might be set down as Saxon, Celt, &c., we said that there was truth enough in the author's observations to show how the different sorts of character led to different conditions of life. We said in short that the Saxon's industry is of a peculiar kind, so much so that its very concentration leads to exclusiveness in the hour of rest, and intolerance of theories in the hour of action.

We now proceed to lay before our readers some more extracts from the same book. The writer first of all shows how the Saxon and the Celt differ in their town-making dispositions. The Celt, with his warm sympathies is led to construct defensive works of an elaborate kind. His very love of theory leads him to make vast preparations against military aggressions. We shall show in another article that the Basti formation peculiar to this country has a great deal to do with military engineering of a sort. The Saxon, however, leaves the question of warfare to the morrow and makes the best of the present with a minimum of military structures,

"European civilzation" says Mr. Knox "seems a philosophic enough term, but to me at least it conveys no clear ideas; and when I am told that of two nations closely adjoining each other, equally civilized, equally favoured by climate and external circumstances, living under regular governments for many hundred years, the one uniformly respects and advocates the law, the other as uniformly despises and violates it; that the one loves war, the other peace; *that the one fences in and fortifies its town, converting its metropolis into a vast fortress, bristling with cannon and bayonets; the other runs the streets of its wealthiest town quite into open country, fills up the fosse of its remaining bastile (the Tower of London) converting the horrid excavation into a pleasant garden.*" . . . "The musical ear of the [Celtic] race is tolerably good; in literature and science, they follow method and order, and go up uniformly to a principle; in the ordinary affairs of life, they despise order, economy, cleanliness; of to-morrow they take no thought; regular labour—unremitting, steady, uniform, productive labour—they hold in absolute horror and contempt. Irascible, warm-hearted, full of deep sympathies, dreamers on the past uncertain, treacherous, gallant and brave, they are not more courageous than other races, but they are more warlike. A despiser of the peaceful arts, of labour, of order, and of the law, it is fortunate for mankind that the Celtic race is, like the Saxon, broken up into fragments. The great, and leading family of the race is in consolidated united, all-powerful France . . . . Change of Government, change of climate, has not altered them. Children of the mist, even in the clear and broad sunshine of day, they dream of the past, nature's antiquaries. As looking on the darkening future, which they cannot, try not to scan by the banks of the noble Shannon, or listening to the wild roar of the ocean surf as it breaks on the Gizna Briggs, washing the Morochmore; or listlessly wandering by the dark and stormy coast of Dornoch, gaunt famine behind them, no hopes of to-morrow, cast loose from the miserable patch he held from his ancestry, the dreamy Celt, the seer of second sight, still clinging to the past, exclaims, at his parting moment from the horrid land of his birth, 'We'll, may he return to Lochaber no more.' And why should you return, miserable and wretched man, to the dark and filthy hovel you never sought to purify? to the scanty patch of ground on which you vegetated? Is this civilization? Was it for this, that man was created? Chroniclers of events blame your religion: it is your race. Why cling to the patch of ground with such pertinacity? I will tell you: you have no self-confidence, no innate courage, to meet the forest or the desert; without a leader, you feel that you are lost. It is not the land you value as land, for you are the worst of agriculturists; but on this spot you think you may rest and have refuge. "Like the Celt the Hindoo is fond of the land of his birth, and of lingering over past memories. And there seems also to be the same defect about adopting any leader that time presents him with. "Now look at the self confident Saxon; the man of unbounded self-esteem; an enormous boaster, but in a way diff-

erent from your race. Does he fear to quit the land of his birth ; Not in the least ; he cares for it not one straw. Landing in America, he becomes a real American—a Kentuckian, a Virginian, a furious democrat. In Oceanica he becomes a native Tasmanian Australian ; in southern Africa he calls himself an Africaner." In India he is the Indian, the true Indian is only a native la " Holland and England are nothing to him ; he has forgot for ever the land of his forefathers, and, for a consideration, will fight to the death with his own brethren. He has shaken off the pressure of the Three Estates, the Church and State incubus, and feels himself a free man. Then comes out his real nature—his go-ahead principles. See how he plunges into the forest; boldly ventures on the prairie; fears *no labour*—that is the point; loves that which you most abhor—profitable labour. What is to him a patch of ground? All the earth he is prepared to cultivate,and to sell to the highest bidder, so that it suits his purpose. *You cling together in towns and hamlets; he, on the contrary, will not build a house within sight of his neighbour's, if he can avoid doing so. With him all is order, wealth, comfort; with you reign disorder, riot destruction, waste. How tender are the feelings of the Celtic woman—how soft and gentle is her nature. Her tears flow at every tale of distress ; her children are in rags.*"

The last sentences have been italicised by us. The passage in its earlier portion approaches closest to our Basti-houses. We confess we lack the information to draw a closer comparison between the housing of our countrymen and that of the Celtic race in Europe. In any case the parallel is wonderful as regards the latter portion of the italicised passages. "How tender are the feelings of the woman,how soft—and how gentle is her nature ! Her tears flow at every tale of distress ; *her children are in rags.*" This is exactly our own character, though it should not be inferred that we identify ourselves with the Celtic race. The first few sentences in the following extract are pregnant with meaning so far as the Hindus are concerned. And feeble as the Bengalis are, we do not think they are absolutely above the political terrorism alluded to. After all human nature is full of contrarieties. We know how on occasions an infuriated Bengali woman brought to bay by Dacoits swells into the ferocity of the Goddess of Time, *Kali*. The nation that produced self-immolating *satis* by the hundred only the other day, should not be supposed to be quite dead yet. "It is amongst Celtic nations" says Mr. Knox "that terrible convulsions of necessity arise in respect of the property in land, arising from the erroneous nature of the Celtic mind in respect of true liberty freedom, equality ; on all these points their ideas are innately and inherently, vicious." "No Saxon man admits, in his own mind," the writer then goes on "the right of any individual on earth, be he who he may, to appropriate to himself and to his family, whether to the eldest or any other son, any portion of the earth's surface to the exclusion *in perpetuo* of the rest of mankind ; but sensible that the earth must be cultivated by some one, which cultivation never can give any further right in the soil than the value imparted to it by the labour of the *advitam* occupant ; treating it, in fact, as any other goods or chattels, he makes it liable for the debts of the occupant, and further ordains that at his death it shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the behoof of his widow, children, and creditors, if any ; the ultimate object being to restore the land to the community at large." We are here brought face to face with the conduct of our HighCourt judges in connection with the rights and customs of the people living under the Mitakshara school of Hindu Law. We thought that we were not sufficently advanced in commercial spirit to appreciate our recent judge-made laws. But Mr. Knox has opened our eyes. He then continues: " If it be otherwise in many parts of England, it is because the Government is not Saxon but Noman ; that is, the Government of a dynasty and aristocracy antagonistic of the race. Were the evil attaining any great magnitude it would revolutionize England ; but to revolutionize is Celtic, to reform, Saxon and so, probably, with time, feudality and primogeniture, the two greatest curses that ever fell on man, may, at last, peaceably be driven from this semi-Saxon country. Still I had some doubts of this. It is the last stronghold of the Norman dynasty and their defenders ; and the question may yet, even in England, be decided by the sword. It was introduced, no doubt, into England chiefly by the Norman conquest, the greatest calamity that ever befell England—perhaps, the human race. Now contrast these Saxon ideas with the Celtic. From time immemorial the land belonged to the chief ; the clan was entitled to live on it, it is true, but it did not in any shape belong to them. By degrees, nearly all the soil of France came into the possession of the crown and court, the clergy, the high aristocracy. A nation without land, became of course, a nation of slaves. Then burst forth that mighty revolution which shook the world, whose effects must endure for ever. Court, clergy, and gentry, were swept into the ocean. But did the Celtic thereby put the land question on a right footing ? Not in the least. He created merely another class of landed proprietors ; an immense body of men of matchless ignorance and indolence, mostly sunk in hopeless poverty. He abolished the law of primogeniture, it is true, but he had not the soul to rise up to the principle of abstract justice. Restore the land to the community, put it up for sale to the highest bidder ! Divide the amount amongst your heir ! you have no more right to appropriate this piece of land to your family, to the exclusion of the rest of the nation, than had the ancient noblesse of France ! *But you have not individual self-reliance, and so you divide and sub-divide,in the Irish cottier style,the bit or patch of land left you by your forefathers, until your condition be scarcely superior to the hog who shares it with you* : to sell the land ; to divide the proceeds amongst the family ; to accept of your share, and plunge boldly into the great game of life, is a step you dare not take. It is not that you are deficient in courage : no braver race exists on the earth ; but you have no industry, no self-esteem, no confidence in your individual exertions." Mr. Knox is quite impartial in his strictures as between the Saxons and the Celt. And having in view the obvious parallel between the Celtic people and our own countrymen we have a double duty to discharge. We would beg the Saxon to look himself in Mr. Knox's glass and to suspend his exuberant activity because it is the Hindoo with whom he has to deal. But at the same time our own countrymen must not think that because we advocate the nation's cause, there is no room for improvement among our own kith and kindred. There is much to be done no doubt to resist the action of the Anglo-Indian community. But we must also set our own house in order. If we are like the Celtic people in some respects let us not therefore cease to be our own relentless critics. Our habits may be too old to be changed by Anglo-Indian violence ; but in resisting that violence we should not cease to work with still greater energy in working out wholesome changes for ourselves. Be that as it may the long extracts that we have given aught to demonstrate most distinctly that the present outcry against our *Basti*, no less than the *Bastis* themselves have a racial character as significant of the characters of Saxons and Celtic people.

THE NEW ABATTOIRS

HINDU Calcutta is in a ferment about a project of the Calcutta Municipality to establish two abattoirs on the side of two of the largest and most frequented streets in the Northern Division of the town. A public meeting was held yesterday, presided by Babu Doorga Churn Law, to protest against the scheme, and a petition, largely signed, is about to be presented to the Chairman of the Corporation. The alleged necessity for the measure is health. The Kalisthans where meat is now sold for such Hindus as indulge in flesh meat are small huts paved with mud, and devoid of scientific water-supply,—conditions which are said to be fruitful sources of disease. The images are now to be consigned to the river ; the huts abolished ; and the prejudices about not eating any meat that has not been slaughtered in the orthodox Hindu style before an image of a god or goddess is to be trampled under foot, to make room for stately buildings, highly paid Superintendents, and thoroughly scientific appliances—all in the sacred name of sanitation. We as Vaishnavas see no difference between butchered and sacrificed meat ; both are abominations to us ; and Kalisthans are no objects of reverence for us. But by nature we are averse to hurt the feelings of our neighbours, and cherish the firmest conviction that no civilized government should meddle with the religious prejudices of its subjects, either directly or indirectly. True, in the present instance our sovereign of Bengal is not directly concerned ; but the act is of his lieutenant—his "right, trusty and well-beloved cousin," the Lord Mayor of Calcutta,—and he must therefore take the onus. The plea about health the people repudiate as the merest sham. There is no validity whatever in it. We have no returns before us of the total number of Kalisthans in Calcutta, but we feel pretty certain it can't exceed a hundred, at each of which at an average three kids are slaughtered daily ; the largest establishments not having a greater amount of business than what is covered by eight kids. That the stalls are unsightly, we admit—all butchers' shops are so ; but that they are particularly unhealthy, or even as unhealthy as an equal number of fish stalls, we flatly deny, the Health Society and all amateur sanitarians notwithstanding.Nor is sanitation the real question at issue. When the subject was first mooted by Mr. Hogg, many years ago, the primary object was profit,to find work for the then newly-established Tangrah Slaughter House. When it was next mooted by Mr. Metcalfe or Mr.

Souttar, ten years ago, the same object was prominent. Mr. Harrison had that object in view when he proposed in the Octroi report a fee for slaughtering animals. And it is difficult to shake off the belief that this object has lost ground since. The Municipal Exchequer requires—all exchequers long for—new sources of income, and Mr. Harrison has found in his Public cow-sheds, and abattoirs, the most tempting sources. They can not fail, and they are sure to be elastic, the fees admitting of enhancement by the fiat of a word. To the meat-eating public of the Northern Division meat will remain exactly the same in quality as it has hitherto been, but the cost will be greatly enhanced. Such has been the case at the Municipal Market since the opening of the Tangrah Slaughter House, and no other result is possible in connexion with the abattoirs. The representatives of the people in the Corporation should have looked into this, but a majority of them have not, and the people must suffer. The greatest objection, however, to the scheme comes from another quarter. We protest against it on the ground of its being an outrage on public decency. In no part of Europe are abattoirs permitted to be opened on public thoroughfares and in the heart of a city. The idea is monstrous. In Bombay the abattoirs are located at Bandora, twelve or thirteen miles away from the fort, and in other places a distant locality in the suburbs is what is usually held the most appropriate. But we live and learn, and Mr. Harrison, our Lord Mayor, tells us that the middle of Cornwallis Street in the very heart of Hindu orthodoxy, and in the gaze of fifty thousand of daily passengers, is the best place for setting up a slaughter-house, alike for decency, propriety and sanitation. May he and his associates be early translated to England to take charge of the London Corporation. That is the only way by which public decency may be protected against the greed of money-making.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE LEARN from a contemporary, that, according to a private telegram Her Majesty the Queen will open the London Exhibition on the 14th of May, and not on the 4th as previously announced by Reuter.

THE *Statesman's* Simla correspondent telegraphs his having heard on good authority that the Viceroy intends leaving Simla at the end of July for a tour through Cashmere, reaching Calcutta in November, without returning to Simla.

ON the retirement of Mr. J. R. Reid, Chief Secretary to the Government in the N. W. Provinces, in June next, his place in the Secretariat, will probably be taken by Mr. J. Woodburn, a Junior Secretary.

WE HAVE been requested to announce that the Annual Meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science will be held at the Association rooms, on Thursday, the 29th instant at 5-30 P. M. The members are requested to attend.

THERE is shortly to be another retirement from the Bench of the High Court, that of the Hon'ble Justice McDonell. On Wednesday Babu Jogadanund Mookerjee, Junior Government Pleader, speaking on behalf of the Vakils of the Court, addressed his Lordship and expressed the regret of the Vakils at his approaching retirement from the Bench. His Lordship had throughout his long connexion with the High Court treated the Pleaders with unvarying courtesy and consideration, and numbered among his personal friends several members of their body.

WE have just received a little Bengali primer which deserves a passing notice. It is entitled *Garhasthya Patha* or "household reading" and devoted to an exposition of the requirements of a well-kept house. It opens with a lesson on domestic cleanliness, and follows it up by discourses on furniture, kitchen, food, meals, sleep, and domestic work. Each is complete by itself, and is so simple and homely that a suspicion at times crosses the mind that the lessons are uncalled for; but this is just the peculiarity which we look upon as the strongest recommendation of the book. A Johnson may make little minnows talk like big whales, but our young housewives infinitely prefer a Goldsmith who can make whales speak like minnows. In fact no book has any chance with our ladies which is pretentious. No adacabrada of science will be, for a long time to come, tolerated within the sacred precincts of our homes, and those authors who get up books for our ladies, with no end of English words put in brackets as if Bengali words were less familiar to our goddesses than English, commit an amount of vulgarity, barbarity, and enormity, which fit them for being scourged; their books have no more chance of a wide circulation in Bengali houses than what they have in Manchuria. Babu Chandranath Bose, the author of the book under notice, is, we are glad to notice, remarkably circumspect in this respect. He has not admitted a single word in his book which is not in everyday use among our ladies, and Roman letters within brackets he has eschewed scrupulously, as poison. In fact simplicity of style is the greatest recommendation of his book, and it ought to make his book acceptable everywhere. Of its matter there is not much that can be called new. Our elderly matrons know almost every word of what our author has written. But primers are not written for elderly matrons. The sweet little misses who have the world before them, and expect early to have its cares thrown on them are the persons that require instruction. For them book instruction is of greater value and more easily and conveniently acquired than practical instruction from experience and the example of elders. The former is precise and to the point; the latter is variable and dependent on the idyosincracy of matrons of different tempers and habits of life. We wish the book every success.

SIR MADHAVA RAO, the Madras "Native Thinker," has solved the problem about lucrative occupations for College graduates—a problem which Lord Dufferin and Mr. Grant-Duff grappled with vigorously but failed to solve. Dean Swift said, that man is a benefactor to his kind who made two blades of grass grow where only one did grow before. How much greater a benefactor must he be, who paves the way for big fortune, as the gallant Knight does? Here are his recipes. Collect, he says, old and worn out umbrellas; renew their covering cloth; and sell the result at a depot. Next, collect old broken glass; sort the same; re-melt and convert into "useful things." Again: "collect old newspapers and convert them into thick paper for printing and other purposes." There, after that why should our graduates starve? The list of occupations may be indefinitely extended. Old cloth, cigar stumps, old shoes, dry bones and various other articles would easily suggest themselves. There is only one difficulty, a slight one, but there it is. Our M. A's and B. A's have a decided in repugnance to become chiffoneers, and perhaps they are too gallant to poach the preserve of St. Crispin's sisterhood who sell old rags at the corner of Cornwallis Square and, after all it is not very pleasant to quarrel with *Muchinees*. Was not Hudibras a gallant Knight? How easy it is for a man to ruin his reputation as a statesman? Or "see my son, with what little wisdom the affairs of the world are governed." Which is it in the present case?

THE BOMBAY University frauds have gone un-detected. The offer of a reward of 1000 Rs. by the Government of Bombay has been ineffective in tracing the perpetrators of the fraud in six months. The reason of this failure is alleged to be the laxness of the Bombay Syndics, who are reported to have declined to avail, themselves of the services of some detectives placed at their disposal. The delicacy of the Syndicate to hunt with blood hounds the juvenile offenders concerned in the case is, we are free to admit, praiseworthy, and hey must have been satisfied that the necessities of the case have been amply met by the noise that has been created and the additional precautions taken which will make recurrence of these frauds impossible. The delicate leniency of the Syndicate however is not appreciated, and a meeting of the Senate is to be held in which they will have to render a full account of what they have done in the matter. If the Bombay Syndics are half as wise as their brethren at Calcutta, they will get an official Committee of the magic number three appointed as the surest, quietest and the best method of shelving the question.

PUNDIT Rajendra Shastri has been selected as Principal of the Lahore Oriental College in the place of Dr. Leitner. The Shastri is known to be a distinguished linguist and will, we have no doubt, do his work well. But he is not an European linguist of the *subjanta* style, and might be brought to grief because of his presumption to succeed in an appointment held by a distinguished European doctor of learning and attainments. The Oriental College, though chiefly intended for the cultivation of Oriental languages, could not be hitherto entrusted to a "native," and the "natives" must be very glad to see that their fitness is at last recognised and their claims respected.

AN ADEN telegram, dated the 21st instant, stated that His Highness the Maharaja Daleep Sing was a passager by the *Verona* for Bombay and had disembarked at Aden. But we were rather surprised to hear that he was staying at the Residency, for that implied the Government was not likely to allow the unfortunate Maharaja to enter Asia unmolested. Our worst misgivings are confirmed, and we learn on the authority of the special Simla correspondent of a contemporary, that the Government of India, acting in communication with the Home Government, have determined to stop the Maharaja which is the secret of His Highness' disembarkation at that port and his *stay* in the Residency. The decision of the Government of India is believed to have been occasioned by a letter recently addressed by the Maharaja to the *Times of India*. This letter was addressed to various other newspapers of India, and is, we believe, the same that we published in our last issue. That the peacable and praiseworthy desire of the hitherto renegade Maharaja to dwell once more with his own "flesh and blood" in the land of his fathers and to return to their religion, should have so alarmed an enlightened Government like that of Lord Dufferin, is what we should have had great difficulty in bringing ourselves to believe. The sum total of the Maharaja's offences seems to have been that, conscious that the Government of India would not allow him to enter the Punjab, and anxious at the same time to take the first opportunity, on his arrival at Bombay, of expiating for his sins in deserting his holy religion and of returning to the bosom of his own fraternity, he was ill-advised enough to address his countrymen through the open medium of the press in order to apprise them beforehand of his intention. And our Government at once made a political capital of the letter, and put it down under the category of revolutionary literature likely to inflame the people of, not the Punjab alone, but of all India, which, too, as it seems now, he is not to be permitted to enter. What untold woes and humiliation may yet be in store for the unfortunate prince is what no body can tell. His life-long loyalty to his Queen and his devotion to the country of his choice and adoption, are now well rewarded, and all that his ill-advised efforts to settle down quietly and peacably in India has brought forth, in his own humiliation and suffering and the humiliation of his countrymen whose loyalty and devotion to the British Government has been brought into unmerited obliquy. Would that he had never left the British shores and ventured to aspire to be an Indian once more, which his kind guardians and faithful trustees, are firmly pursuaded, it would not be for his interest to do.

THE opportune Easter recess has given Mr. Gladstone a little breathing time and opportunity to his opponents to make fitting preparation for opposing his well-meant efforts to pacify Ireland. The combat, however, will rage with all it fury as soon as Parliament reopens after the holidays. It is expected that Lord Hartington, on the motion for the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, will move its rejection. Mr. Jesse Collings, now no longer in Parliament is busy in trying to thwart Mr. Gladstone's measures, and has written a letter condemning both the Home Rule and Purchase of Land Bills. Mr. Gladstone's friends in the meanwhile, are not idle. In a speech made by Earl Spencer at Newcastle on the 21st instant, he warmly supported Mr. Gladstone's Bills. And there are signs that those that have deserted the veteran statesman at this critical hour may yet come to see that their action was precipitate. If Mr. Gladstone is prepared to make concessions to a certain extent, he may re-enlist the support of some,at least of his old friends, Mr. Chamberlain for example. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, said that he would support Home Rule if Mr. Gladstone agreed to the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, and gave Ulster a separate assembly. That Mr. Gladstone is wise and able to act in the spirit of the times has been made abundantly evident by his coming down to fifty millions from two hundred millions, when he saw little hope of assuaging the storm otherwise, and of tiding over his difficulties with his own followers. What Mr. Gladstone will now be most anxious for, will be a recognition of the principle of the scheme and in that view he may be ready to abandon many of its details. It would, however, be too much to expect that he would be willing to accept the radical modifications demanded by Mr. Chamberlain, the late resignations and protests notwithstanding. Mr. Gladstone has evidently implicit faith in the support of the country. The late Conservative victory at Ipswich, of course, is not to be construed into a total decay of Liberal influence in the country, for the Liberals have maintained a sort of balance of power by the victory of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre at Bradford, who has been elected in the place of the late Mr. Forster. According to a subsequent telegram Mr. Gladstone's cause is being weakened every day and his friends such as Lord Selbourne, are fast taking up hostile attitude. The noble lord has written a letter in which he condemns Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule and Land Purchase Bill.

TELEGRAMS.

THE RAJA of Puducotta is dead, aged fifty-seven.

IN THE House of Commons on the 19th instant Mr. Childers, Secretary of State in the Home Department, announced the introduction of a Bill to compensate the sufferers for any losses that may be sustained by riots; the Bill to be applicable to the whole country.

GREECE is not satisfied with simply refusing to yield to the demand of the Great Powers to abandon her menacing attitude towards Turkey and goes a step further yet. She demands the execution of the Treaty of Berlin. The great Powers evidently do not propose to put up with her defiant attitude. England, France, and Italy, in reply to the proposal of the Porte that the international fleet in Suda Bay should be employed in compelling Greece to disarm, have promised to take fresh steps to secure her disarming. Greece is evidently equal to the occasion, and means to face her enemies right boldly. The garrison at Athens has been ordered to the frontier. Active hostilities however though not altogether averted may yet be suspended for a while. The powers have approved of the proposal to send an ultimatum calling on her to disarm within eight days. Everything now depends on the reply thatGreece sees fit to give to the collective ultimatum of the powers. The latest advices, however, received from the Greecian frontier state that shots have been exchanged between the Greek and Turkish outposts. No casualties have however taken place.

QUIET has once more been restored at Mandlay and there has been no further disturbance since Thursday before last. A fire occurred in the city on Saturday night, but little damage was done. The Burman police station to the south-east of Mandalay was attacked on Friday night, and eleven constables were killed. On Thursday the rebels attacked Yankeontoung village, some five or six miles east of Mandalay, but were promptly repulsed. Affairs, however, have by no means settled down in the interior. A force was sent out from Bhamo against a Kachen Chief who had raided a village near Bhamo. The objective was up hill, about 25 miles from Bhamo. The force met with a determined resistance. The paths were obstructed with trees and stones. There were also two well-constructed and stoutly-defended stockades. The force carried these on successive days, but two Captains and seven men were wounded, and a further advance through the jungle up hill would have been much encumbered by the wounded men; so, after carrying the second strong stockade, they encamped for the night, and next day returned to Bhamo. Another engagement took place at Okpho in the Henzada district on the 16th in which 160 rebels are said to have taken part. The rebels along the line of railway show increased activity, causing surprise that the railway has not been interfered with in any way. Last Tuesday, Lieutenant Green, Assistant Commissioner. with a party of the 18th Bengal,attacked a gang of 170 rebles near Zeegone, and routed them, after killing six men and wounding others, who were carried off by the gang. Our casualties were three Sepoys wounded, and a Subadar who, after gallantly leading the troops in the fight, died from sunstroke. On the same day Colonel Stuart, with 50 men and one officer of the 7th Bombay posted at Henzada, hearing that a considerable force of the rebels had occupied Tandaw on the Tharrawaddy side of the river, went and attacked, dislodging them from the village after a short skirmish on very difficult ground. The dakaits retired in the direction of Minhla on the railway line, One Sepoy was killed and two were wounded. The loss inflicted on the dakaits has not yet been ascertained. Two strong parties have been sent out from Tharrawaddy to cut off their retreat.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the expenditure of a lakh and forty thousand rupees for the survey of a line of railway from Tonghoo to Mandalay.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFATILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.—Thomas Hunt, Esq., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes :—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed or more; and, as children generally like the taste of Dr de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the Office of the Registrar-General." Dr. R. O. Croft, Author of "Handbook for the Nursery, writes "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, however, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,— *April 21, 1886.*

GENERAL.—Mr. L. Hare, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Maldah, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. G. Sharp, or until further orders.

Mr. A. H. Wardle-Jones, Deputy Magistrate and Collector Shahabad is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. A. Wilkins, C. S., reported his departure from India on leave on medical certificate, on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, C. S reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 3rd instant.

Rai Ram Sunker Sen Bahadoor, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is posted to Sealdah, during the absence, on deputation, of Moulvie Syed Ameer Hossein, or until further orders.

Mr. W. C. Macpherson, C S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 1st April 1886.

Mr. E. H. Ruddock, Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th ultimo, *vice* Mr. E. J. Barton.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Purneah, is appointed to act in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th *ultimo*, *vice* Mr. E. H. Ruddock.

Mr. F. H. Barrow, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Furreedpore, is appointed to act in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th ultimo, *vice* Mr. H. G. Sharp.

Baboo Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Madhubani Durbhunga, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-eight days under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Hafiz Moulvie Mahommed Mooza is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in the district of Durbhunga, and is posted to the Madhubani sub-division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Kedar Nath Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Moulvie Abdool Huq Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, is transferred to Dinagepore.

Baboo Rissesar Das, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector in the Rajshahye Division, is posted to Darjeeling.

Moulvie Dedar Bux, Special Sub-Deputy Collector, Khoorda Pooree, is appointed temporarily to be Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade.

In modification of the order of the 6th instant, Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th April 1886, or from such date as he may be relieved by Mr. S. S. Jones.

POLICE.—Mr. E. St. George Kaye, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

Mr. A. S. Judge. Assistant Superintendent of Police, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 1st April 1886.

Mr. J. B. Goad, District Superintendent of Police, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 16th February 1886.

Mr. H. S. Schurr, Assistant Superintendent of Police, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 3rd April 1886.

Mr. F. A. Kleyn, Inspector, Eastern Bengal Railway Police, is confirmed in the second grade of Inspectors from the 24th August 1885, *vice* Inspector Cleveland

Mr. J. A. Dougherty, Inspector, Tirhoot State Railway Police, is confirmed in the second grade of Inpectors from the 17th November 1885, *vice* Inspector Prosonno Kumar Ghose, retired.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Das Ruthey Rout is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Bench at the Sudder station of the district of Cuttack, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Baboo Kali Podo Banerjee and Behary Lall Pundit, Honorary Magistrates attached to the Bench at the Sunder station of the district of Cuttack, are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

The gentlemen named below are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the General Bench at Jehanabad, in the district of Hooghly, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class—

1. Baboo Kashub Chunder Singha Roy.
2. „ Kadar Nath Sarbadhicary.

Advertisements.

VERY VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Let this not escape any one's notice.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !! SEEDS !!!

If any one has a mind to grow early crops of our country vegetables including "Begoons" of several kinds, "Sims" or Beans of many varieties, Sags of sorts, "Laoos" of many sorts, Saukalloo, Palla Shusha, Palla Jhinga, Barsati Moolla, &c. &c., each packet containing 25 sorts can be had here now at Rs 1-8.

20 Sorts of all sorts of native fruit seeds per packet Re. 1.

20 Sorts of ornamental trees, shrubs and choice creeper seeds per packet Rs. 1-8.

10 Sorts of rainy season flower seeds including Benares double Zinnia, Balsam, &c. &c., per packet, Re. 1.

All the above seeds were grown and collected in our vegetable-growing garden at Hatiarah, a place best suited for their growth.

Any one requiring plants should lose no time to communicate with the undersigned without delay, so that he may have his supplies just when the rains first set in. In doing so a small advance is necessary.

For our new list of plants and seeds send half anna postage stamp.

"Krishi Tatwa" for six years, most part pictorial, bound in one volume. Rs. 5—reduced from Rs. 8. Those who have a mind to learn Indian Agriculture, Horti and Floriculture and to become a clever gardener, should never lose this rare opportunity. Such rare books so low in price cannot be had for years more. The book consists of nearly 1300 pages written in so simple Bengali language. Send for the books and the seeds without delay. Fail not to take Brinjal and Moolla seeds received direct from Jara, the like of which was never before seen. The former at 12ans., and the latter at 8ans. per tolla.

PIKEPARA NURSELY, CALCULTA; *April* 1886. } NETTO G. CHATTERJEA.

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, will be held under Act IV B.C. of 1883 at the Town Hall on Thursday the 29th of April 1886 at the close of the Quaterly Meeting to consider the application for a License for a Jute Warehouse at No. 6, Nimtollah Ghaut Street.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Kotrung Brick-fields.

The Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta being desirous of leasing the Kotrung Brick fields, proposals are invited which should be addressed to the undersigned. The applicants should state the period of which they propose to take a lease and the terms they are prepared to offer—

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Notice.

Persons exercising any trade, profession or calling within the town and all itinerant dealers, hawkers and pedlers are remiaded that they should at once apply for licenses in accordance with the 3rd Schedule of Act IV of 1876 for the official year 1886-87, as all licenses granted in 1885-86 expired on the 31st of March last until new assessments are made for 1886-87, assessments for the previous year shall hold good and any notice or notices served for such assessments should be considered as valid for all purposes of law for assessments for 1886-87 and dealt accordingly.

Notice is hereby given that, under Section 67 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876, licenses for carriages and horses, ponies or mules kept within the town for the half year commencing 1st of April 1886 should be taken out at once. To avoid mistakes gentlemen applying for licenses, who do not keep their carriages or horses at the place, where the application is written, are requested to note the place or places where they keep their carriages and horses. Persons failing to take out licenses will render themselves liable to the penalties of the law.

By order,
NOBO GOPAL MITTER,
License Officer.

Municipal Commrs'Office,
4, Municipal Office,
Dated 1st April 1886.

SCHEDULE.

	Per Half-year. Rs.	As.	P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds to the above rate	8	0	0
For every four wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands ...	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate	4	0	0
For every two wheeled carriage ...	6	0	0
For every horse (not a race horse) pony or mule	6	0	0
For every race horse	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height and carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the registration of Carts, Hackeries and other wheeled Vehicle without springs, for the 1st half year of the official year 1886-87 will, under Section 83 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876, commence from the 1st of April 1886, and that a fee of Rs. 4 will be required at the time for each registration under Section 85 of Act IV. (B.C,) of 1876.

By order,
NOBO GOPAL MITTER,
Registrar of Carts and Hackeries.

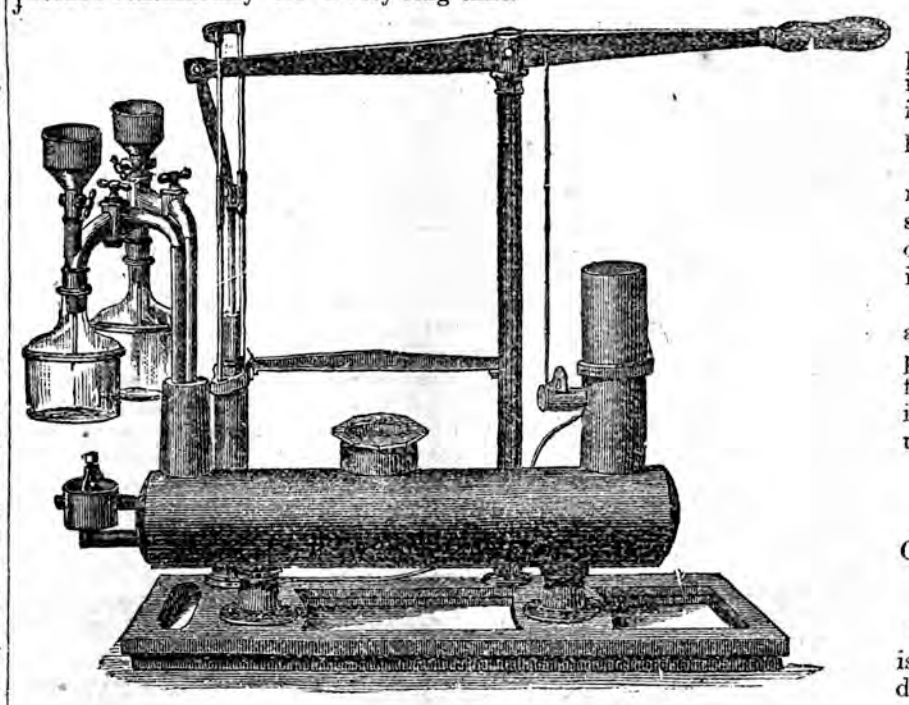
370 Signature and residence.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 2o minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand o r the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES
For block Ice in Cylinders.
4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175
N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ...	Cash Rs.	10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.		
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c.	Cash Rs.	22

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,
CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

307

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. *Made instantaneously with boiling* water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s. 6d.,
Sole Proprietors.

H SCHWEITZER & Co., 10. ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

322 AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

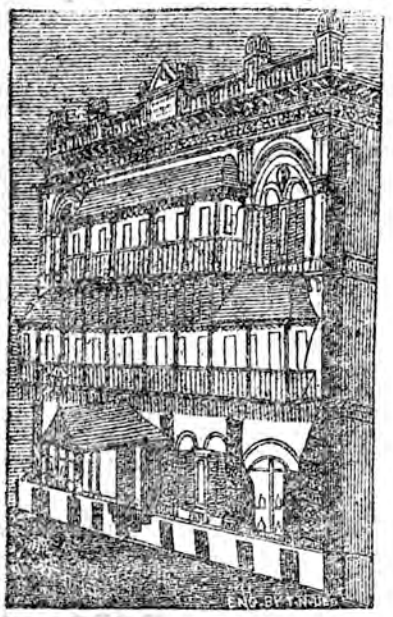
BY APPOINTMENT,

To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj
OF BURDWAN.

B. L. SEN & CO.,

KOBIRAJ, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

Adi Ayur Veda Medical Hall,



No. 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.
CALCUTTA

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 4 *Annas*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens week and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1 *Postage &c.,* 6 *Annas.*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising, seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleet, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weekness of the brain from excessive mental labour, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 *grains Per Rupee or Rs.* 24 *per Tolah.*
Postage 4 *Annas.*

All the above preparations are prefectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

A detailed Price List and book of direction of other important medicines may be had gratis on application.

BENOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,
Proprietor.

315

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

306

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS:

WHOLESALE, RETAIL & GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, IMPORTERS OF

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36 inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 ,,
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24 ,,
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0 each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under:—

Rs. 15-0 15-0 15-0 19-0 19-0 19-0 23-0 23-0 26-0 26-0 26-0 each.

Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

Rs. 1,000 2,000 3,000 5,000 7,000 10,000 12,000 16,000 19,000 24,000 28,000 each.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

T. E. Thomson & Co. have also always in stock Fire and Thief-Resisting Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Milners make.

CASH AND PAPER BOXES.

LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

318

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL.' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT. IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 *Camac Street.*

317

Tarkessur Railway Company Limited.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. for the year (making 7 per cent. for the year ending 31st December 1885) has been declared this day payable at once on the presentation of scrip at the office of the undersigned.

38, Strand, Calcutta,
9th April 1886.

HOARE MILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

THE

STANDARD.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS	£3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN will find this Institution of great service, useful for *Investment Family Provision, Self-Endowment for old age, and Protection to Partners or Creditors.*

Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the *STANDARD* in this respect.

The Rates of Premium—will be found moderate, and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH:
27 Dalhousie Square.

GEO. L. KEMP,
Secretary.

358

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	2
,, Annum	11	8
,, Single Copy	0	1
IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	**Rs.**	**As.**
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER MUNDL *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET CALCUTTA.

HAROLD AND CO.'S

3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

HARMONIUMS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, solid wood with Expression Knee-swell	Rs	75
4 „ „ „ „	„	90
Either of the above can be had folding, fitted in a travelling case, at a cost of Rs 10 extra.		
5 Octaves, in solid oak case	Rs	120
5 „ „ „ „ „ with expression stop	„	135
5 „ in American Walnut	„	150
5 „ in solid polished oak...	„	160
5 „ 3 stops, in solid polished oak	„	200
5 „ 8 „ „ „ „	„	250
5 „ 13 „ „ „ „	„	450
5 „ 14 „ „ „ „	„	500
HAROLD & Co.'s Folding Organista or Travelling Harmonium, 3½ octaves in case	„	150

"HARMONI FLUTES"

OR

"BOX-HARMONIUMS."

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 1 stop, in box...	„	40
3 „ 1 „ „ „ (superior).....	„	50
3 „ 3 stops „ „	„	75
3½ „ 1 stop „ „	„	90
3½ „ 3 stops „ „	„	95
Self-Instruction Book for the above...	„	3

HAROLD FLUTES.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PLAYING BENGALI OR HINDUSTANI AIRS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 4 stops, in box	„	125
3½ „ 4 „ „ „	„	150

CLARIONETS.

Clarionets in B flat, of cocoa wood, 13 German Silver Keys, in velvet-lined wooden box, with lock and key. ... ... Cash Price Rs. 35.

Clarionets, in B flat, E flat, or C, of cocoa-wood, with German silver tips, keys, and rings, very highly finished, in mahogany velvet-lined box, with lock and key. Cash Price Rs. 88.

HAROLD & CO., 3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA. 33

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR SLEEPERS.

Tenders are invited for the supply of metre guage sleepers for the Northern Bengal State Railway. 80,000 (eighty thousand) sleepers in all are required and these will be divided into 4 lots of 20,000 (twenty thousand) each, which must be delivered as follows :

Delivery of First lot of 20,000 to commence on 1st October 1886 and be comp eted on 31st December 1886.
do Second do 1st January 1887 do 31st March 1887.
po Third lot do 1st April 1887 do 30th June 1887.
do Fourth lot do 1st July 1887 de 30th Sept. 1887.

Tenders will be received for the whole or any por tion af each of these 4 lots up to 31st May 1886 and opened on the 1st June 1886. They should be forwarded in sealed covers endorsed "Tenders for the supply of sleepers" and addressed to the office of the Manager Saidpur.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign any reason for rejection of tender.

Tender forms can be obtained on payment of two rupees for each form from the undersigned, who will also give any further information that may be required.

Saidpur, 9th April 1886. } M. J. CHABREL, Supdt. of way and works.

371.

NOTIFICATION.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned canals in the Orissa Circle will be closed for repairs for a period of one month from the 1st to the 31st of May 1886.

2. It is also notified that in consequence of the closure of the canals the steamer traffic between Cuttack and Albha and False Point and Cuttack and Bhudruck will be stopped during the above mentioned period :—

1.—Kendrapara canal with its extension to Jumboo.
2.—Gobri canal with its extension to Albha.
3.—Puttamoondi canal.
4.—Taldunda canal.
5.—Machgong canal.
6.—High level canal, range I.
7.—High level canal. range II.
8.—High level canal, range III.
9.—Branch canal to Bhudruck.

A. D. MCARTHUR, Major, R.E.
Under-Secretary.

Calcutta, the 5th April 1886. 369

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediatately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE 1RE CLASSE, PARIS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribed GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in re ent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMANIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

DUSART'S SYRUP

OF

LACTOPHOSHPATE OF LIME.

This syrup enriches the blood, and strengthens and restores all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and mascular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP is of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD OR WEAKLY PEOPLE ; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in it the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE

OF

PEPSIC-PEPTONE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND, NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustain the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of disgestion ; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested mea*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals ; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS ; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEAMLES, Lymphatic Subject and children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling. 300

DIABETES !!! DIABETES. !!!

(INSIPIDUS AND MELLITUS.)

ANTI-DIABETIC SPECIFIC.

Diabetes is a disease, the therepeutics of which is very unsuccessful up to present moment. No proper care has yet been devoted to its study. We had an especial eye on this subject for the last 17 years. The invariable success of our Anti-Diabetic Specific during this period of trial, has now brought us forward to speak of it in high terms before the public. It entirely removes frequent emission of large quantities of abnormal urine, general debility, loss of flesh, excessive thirst and sweat, loss of manhood, mental depression, burning of the hands and feet &c, in a short time. The Saccharine, albuminous or any other morbid matter of the urine disappears in a week.

In short the regular use of the Specific is sure to bring out perfect cure, health and strength.

Price Rs. 10 and Packing As. 4 to be sent to.

DR. C. C GHOSH,
Indian Medical Hall,
BENARES CITY.

Numerous testimonials in hand. 345

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11, 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order. 305

TAGORE LAW LECTURES, 1880.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE HINDU LAWOF

INHERITANCE.

Together with: I—A Description, and an Inquiry into the Origin, of the Sradha Ceremonies; II—An Account of the Historical Development of the Law of Succession from the Vedic Period to the present time; and III—A Digest of the Text Law and Case-Law bearing on the subject of Inheritance.

BY RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI B. L.

TAGORE-LAW PROFESSOR 1880.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT AUTHORITIES AND OF THE PRESS.

Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F. R.S.

Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari—the author of an instructive treatise on the 'Law of Inheritance'..... A learned contemporary Native lawyer.—*Dissertations on Early Law and Custom, pp.* 56-64.

Selections from the records of the Government of India.

Home Department, No. CXCV., *p.* 38

...The best original work on Law published last year—perhaps the grandest yet received in the Library—was Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Tagore Lectures on the *Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance.* It is an important work on the Hindu Law, written with the erudition and ability of a master.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E.

...The learned author is well deserving of the praise given and a great deal more. He has produced a work which marks a new era in Hindu authorship. To the practising lawyer the work does not, perhaps, afford much new matter, for the law he cares for is not *Hindu Law*, but the case-made-law which English judges totally ignorant of the original sources of that law, have thought fit to designate as such; but to the historical student, those who desire to know what Hindu law really was, what fundamental principles underlie it, and how it was gradually developed, it will prove a rich mine of information.

Edinburgh Review, October 1883, *p.*338.

An accomplished Native lawyer.

Westminister Review, New Series, No. 126, *April* 1883, *p.* 552.

Mr. Sarvadhikari has shown a great capacity for research and intellectual labour.

Saturday Review, March 24 *and* 31, 1883.

...A systematic treatise on the Hindu law of inheritance ..... What gives the work a real interest beyond its strictly technical value, and makes it a sign of the times, is that Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari fully perceives the wider bearings of his subject. He is not only a Sanskrit scholar, and learned in the wisdom of his own people, but he realizes the importance of Hindu law to Western scholars for the purposes of comparative and historical jurisprudence.

Law Times, April 21, 1883.

This book is one which it takes some time and trouble to master, but it is well worth while to do so, except from the narrow point view of a purely English lawyer.

It remains to congratulate the author, which we do with much pleasure, on the great skill he has shown in writing an interesting and valuable law book in a foreign language. It is not too much to say that many an English text writer might take a lesson from this book in the use of his mother-tongue.

Pioneer, July 20, 1882.

The volume before us forms a complete guide to the complex questions of inheritance which are continually arising, and is therefore extremely useful to law students and lawyers. But, apart from its legal merits, there is much to interest the general reader, both in the account given of the *sraddhas*, and in the historical development of the law of succession from the Vedic ages to the present time.

Before taking leave of the author, we would give as our opinion that, for a very long time, no such intelligent, clear, and masterly exposition of such a difficult branch of Hindu law as inheritance is, has been brought before the public. A far more thorough knowledge of what the true Hindu law on this subject is, will be obtained from reading this book, than from wading through all the reports of decided cases that have ever been written.

Calcutta Review, October 1882.

Professor Sarvadhikari has produced, under the above title, a most acceptable addition to the literature of Hindu law. Of the origin of this law in general, he gives a useful summary, and using, as he does, the aid not only of eminent European Sanskritists, but also of the great modern thinkers, Maine and Herbert Spencer, he has given a substantial contribution to the philosophic history of the subject.

Referring to Professor Sarvadhikari's book all who are curious to see the details of development as shown by the Bengal school, we will here only note that it adopts the more liberal and progressive doctrines in regard to every subject on which there is a conflict between the schools.

Civil and Military Gazette July 4, 1882.

To the class of readers for whom it is primarily intended, the work should prove of great value, and to those also who are no longer students in the sense of learners, but who still desire to devote their leisure hours to increase and verify their knowledge, the work in question should afford considerable interest. The remaining chapters of the work are devoted to a detailed discussion of the rules of inheritance prevailing under the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga systems of law and contain much interesting information. But we have said enough to show that Mr. Sarvadhikari has chosen for the subject of his lectures a branch of Hindu law, which is not only of the greatest practical importance, but which even from a purely historical point of view, possesses great value for the student of comparative jurisprudence.

Mcdras Times, September 1882.

The most interesting and important part of the work before us is that which works out principles of inheritance, and shows their gradual elaboration. The tables of succession, at the end of the tenth lecture give a comprehensive and comparative view of the law of succession. which, we think, will be as valuable as it is interesting.

Price Rs. 16.

PUBLISHED BY

THACKER SPINK & Co.,

5 & 6, *Government Place, Calcutta.* 313

W. NEWMAN & CO., LIMITED.

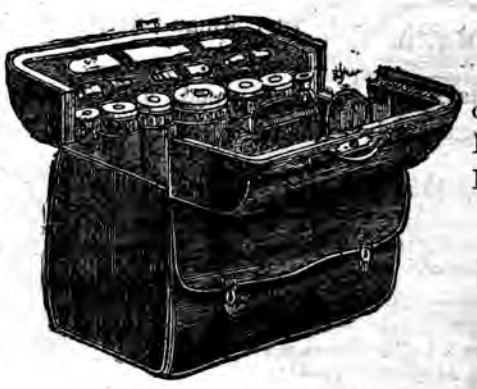
4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND DEALERS IN SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

PHOTOGRAPHIC NECESSARIES AND FANCY GOODS.

Despatch Boxes and Leather Writing desks, completely fitted with all necessaries for Ladies or Gentlemen, in handsome Russia, Morocco, Persian Leather or Fancy ormolu-mounted woods.

Prices from Rs. 20 to Rs. 400.

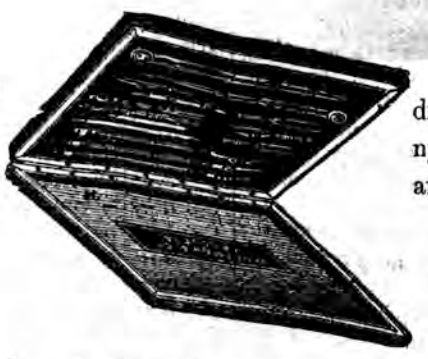


Dressing Bags for Lad or Gentlemen, in Strong Morocco, Russia and Cowhide Leathers, completely fitted.

Prices from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.

Beautiful fitted Boxes of Water Colors, for Artists and Draughtsmen.

Prices from Rs. 5 8 to Rs. 85.



Complete Sets of Mathematical drawing Instruments, in Mahogany and Rosewood boxes for Artists and Draughtsmen.

Prices from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 200.

W. NEWMAN & CO., LIMITED.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

314

THE JORASANKO DRUGGISTS HALL.

373, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD.

Dr. Sasi Bhusan Srimani, L. M. S., late Physician to H. H. the Moharaja of Kashmeer.

Advice gratis—from 7 to 10 A. M., in the morning and 5 to 6 P. M. in the evening. 352

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE STATESMAN

[EDITED BY ROBERT KNIGHT.]

NOW PUBLISHES A

WEEKLY EDITION,

CONTAINING ALL THE

Editorials.
London Letters,
Illustrated Letters,
Political Letters,
Social Letters,
Correspondence,

AND THE MORE IMPORTANT

Local News,
High Court Reports,
Mofussil News,
English News,

AND

General Intelligence from every part of India and Burmah,

TOGETHER WITH ALL THE

LATEST TELEGRAMS

That appear in the daily issue.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Rupees 6 per annum.

MOFUSSIL RATE:

Rupees 8 per annum.

[*Including Postage.*]

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

Subscribers are *particularly* requested to send 12 months' subscription, to avoid the opening of so many small accounts.

No subscribers registered for a shorter period than 6 months.

No registration without payment in advance. No Bills.

Specimen Copy Free.

On Application to—

THE MANAGER.
Statesman & Friend of India.
CALCUTTA.

324

GUARANTEED REAL BRAZIL BEST PEBBLES

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	,,	10 0 0
Steel frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	,,	6 0 0
Best qnality Smoke Neutral Tinted Shaped Eye Preserver.....	,,	10 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystals.....	,,	10 0 0
Testers can be sent on deposit of.....	,,	10 0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

319

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

308

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

Description of a Large Clock now under Construction by the undersigned, which will be on view at their show Rooms during October.

THE CLOCK is an 8 day spring striking clock, striking the hours on a large full toned gong and chiming the quarters on 8 Bells, which can be changed to the Cambridge chimes (which are on 4 Bells.) In connection with the clock there is a perpetual Calendar which gives the correct days of all the various months including the 29 days of February in the Leap year. There is also a military Procession worked by the clock representing various branches of the British Army consisting of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry and the staff in review order, there is also a sentry on duty who salutes, a Drummer who beats the Drum, a Bugler who raises his Bugle to his mouth every few minutes, the whole of these figures are arranged at the top of the dial. There is also a Musical Instrument which is discharged by the clock and plays whilst the Procession is marching in review.

Near the bottom of the clock is placed a military Band which is concealed by a curtain and which is raised every hour when the Music is playing and the procession moving and falls again immediately after the clock has struck and remains drawn until the next hour. The case is made of Ebonized Mahogony and is about 6 feet high, 3 feet 6 inches wide and 2 feet 6 inches deep, ornamented with Brass mounts consisting of a large Vase at top and a large Pine at each corner of top of body of case, a large bell shaped dome with brass ornaments, each side of body of case in front are brass figures flowers and wreaths and is supported on Lions Claw-feet with men's heads. The circles on the dial to show minutes, hours, days of the month &c., are engraved and silvered, the centre and sides of the dial are richly enamelled. At the sides of the Case are massive brass ornamental handles and ornamental fret work.

COOKE & KELVEY

CALCUTTA,

MANUFACTURERS

Of the Large Mechanical and Musical Clocks Supplied to the Government of India

ALSO

Manufacturers of the Oriental Musical and Mechanical Clock,

Supplied to the Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore.

COOKE & KELVEY'S WATCHMAKERS

311

CAUTION.

With regard to the notice published recently in the Statesman, Banga Basi, Daynik and other papers under the signature of Baykantha Nath Roy Chowdhry at present residing at No.17Kalli Prasaud Dutt's Street, Calcutta for sale of a portion of Pergunnah Kagmari share 6 annas bearing Touji number 45 in the Collectorate, of Mymensingh and for letting in Putni some revenue-paying Mehals in Pegunnah Atia in the same district, the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking in Putni the said properties or any portion of the same from the said Baykantha Nath Roy Chowdhry, as Sreemutty Jahnavi Chowdhranee of Santosh in the District of Mymensingh is the recorded Proprietor in the Collectorate of Mymensingh and is right fully in possession thereof and the said Boykantha Nath Roy Chowdhry, has no power of disposition over or of creating any incumbrance upon the said properties and that any one wishing to purchase have it. Putni or advance any sum on Mortgage or hypothecation of the said properties or any portion there—of and in any way dealing with the said Boykantha Nath Roy Chowdhry with reference to the said properties or any portion thereof will do so at his own risk and peril.

7 Old Post Office Street Calcutta, dated this 17th day of April 1886.

DAS AND DE,
Attorney-atsLaw and Attorneys for Seremutty JahnaviChoudhrani Zemindar Pergunnah Kagmari Santosh, Tangail, District of My- mensingh.

১২৯৩ সাল **অরুণ ডায়েরী** ১২৯৩ সাল

ইহাতে পঞ্জিকা ও ডায়েরী উভয় উদ্দেশ্যই সুন্দররূপে সাধিত হইবে, অরুণ ডায়েরী গৃহে থাকিলে আর পঞ্জিকার আবশ্যক হয় না। মূল্য ।০ পত্রান্তরে ষ্টিং অন্তরণিবিষ্ট ।৶ ডাঃ মাঃ ৶ ৮নং নিমুখানসামার ফার্ষ্ট লেন, অরুণ ডিপজিটারীতে শ্রীবিপিন বিহারী সরকারের নিকট প্রাপ্তব্য

174

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. / PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. / CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS; CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA 304

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

Local Life Manager for India, CHARLES J. G. PATERSON, 1, Hasting Street.

Solicitors,—MORGAN & CO., 1, Hasting Street.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments Rs.	As.	P.	By 15 payments Rs.	As.	P.	By 20 payments Rs.	As.	P.	Age next Birth-day
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining. Age 60 Rs.	As	P.	Age 50 Rs.	As	P.	Age 55 Rs.	As.	P.	Age next Birth-day
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

Without profits.

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms. 302

A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street London, Rampart Row Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta. 283

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION.

NOTICE.

In modification of the notice, dated the 6th January last, and published at page 58, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, it is hereby notified that the 7th and 8th Reaches of the Midnapore Canal will remain closed up to the 1st May in extension of the closure to the 1st April 1886, as previously notified.

A. D. MCARTHUR, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department.
Calcutta, the 29th March 1886. 368

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

TO RAJHAS, ZEMINDARS, &C.

A gentleman of respectability, considerable, education, is desirous of entering into the service of a Raja or Zamindar, as a General Assistant, Zemindary Manager, Private Secretary, or Tutor. Is honest and trustworthy and willing to make himself generally seful, open to a reasonable offer. Address.—"MC L' Puark Street Post-Office, Calcutta. 330

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,
AND OBTAINABLE FROM
THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,
MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.
57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.
Sanskrit Series.

	Rs.	As.
Atharvana Upanishads, (Sans.)fasc. I—V at /10 each ...	3	2
AsvalayanaGrihyaSutra,(Sans.)fasc. I—IV at /10 each	2	8
Agni Purana, (Sans.) fasc. I—XIV at /10 each ...	8	12
Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Sans.) fasc. I—V at /10 each ...	3	2
Aphorisms of Sandilya, (English) fasc. I ...	0	10
Aphorisms of the Vedanta. (Sans.) fasc. III—XIII at /10 each ...	6	14
Brahma Sutras, (English) fasc. I ...	1	0
Bhamati, (Sans.) fasc. I—VIII at /10 each ...	5	0
Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad, (Sans.) fasc. VI, VII, and IX at /10 each ..	1	14
Ditto (English) fasc. II—III at /10 each ..	1	4
Brihat Sambita, (Sans.)fasc. I—III, V—VII at /10 each	3	12
Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nataka, (Sans.) fasc. II—III at-10 each ..	1	4
Chaturvarga Chintamani, (Sans) vols I fasc. I—II, II, 1—25; III, 1—II at /10 each fasc. ..	29	6
Chandogya Upanishad, (English.) fasc. II ...	0	10
Dasa Rupa, (Sans.) fasc. II—III at /10 each ..	1	14
Gopatha Brahmana, (Sans. & Eng.) fasc. I and II at /10 each ...	1	4
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra,(Sans.) fasc. I—XII at /10 each	7	8
Hindu Astronomy, (Eng.) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Katantra (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at 1/ each ...	6	0
Katha Sarit Sagara (English,) fasc. I—XIII at 1/ each	13	0
Lalita Vistara, (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at /10 each ...	3	12
Ditto (English) fasc. I—II at Re. 1 each ...	2	0
Maitri Upanishad, (Sans &Eng.) fasc. I—III in 1 vol...	1	14
Mimamsa Darsana (Sans.) fasc. II—XVII at /10 each ..	10	0
Markandeya Purana, (Sans.) fasc. IV—VII at /10 each	2	8
Nrisimha Tapani, (Sans.) fasc. I—III at /10 as. each ..	1	14
Nirukta, (Sans.) vol I fasc. 1—6, vol II fasc. 1 and 6 at /10 each fasc. ...	7	8
Narada Pancharatra. (Sans.)fasc. IV at /10 each ...	0	10
Nayaya Darsana, (Sans.) fasc. i and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Nitisara or The Elements of Polity, By Kamandaki, (Sans.) fasc. ii—V ..	2	8
Parisishtaparvana, (Sans) fasc. 1—III ...	1	14
Pingala Chhandha Sutra, (Sans.)fasc. i—iii at /10 each	1	14
Prithiraj Rasau, (Sans.) fasc. i—V at /10 each ...	3	2
Ditto (English) fasc. i ...	1	0
Pali Grammar, (English,) fasc. i and ii at /10 each ...	1	4
Prakrita Lakshanam, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	1	8
Parasara Smriti (Sans.) fasc. I— III	1	14
Srauta Sutra of Apastamba, (Sans.) fasc, i—X at /10 each ...	6	4
Ditto Asvalayana, (Sans.) fasc. i—xi at 10/ each	6	14
Ditto Latyayana, (Sans.) fasc. i—ix at /10 each	5	10
Ditto Sankhyana fasc I (Sans) ...	0	10
Sama Veda Samhita, (Sans) vol I. fasc. I—10; II. 1—6; III, 1—7; IV, 1—6; V, 1—8. at 10 ans each fasc. ...	23	2
Sahitya Darpana, (English) fasc. i—iv at /10 each ..	2	8
Sankhya Aphorisms of Kapila, (English)fasc. I and ii at /10 each ...	1	4
Surya Siddhanta, (Sans.) fasc. iv ...	0	10
Sarva Darsana Sangraha, (Sans.) fasc. ii ...	0	10
Sankara Vijaya, (Sans.) fasc. ii and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Sankhya Pravachana Bhashya, (English,) fasc, iii ..	0	10
Sankhya Sara, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	0	10
Sastra Samhita (Eng.) fasc. I. and II at 1 Re. each..	2	0
Taittiriya Aranya fasc. i—xi at /10 each ...	6	14
Ditto Brahmana(Sans.) fasc. i—xxiv at /10 each	15	0
Ditto Samhita, (Sans.)fasc. i—xxxii at /10 each	20	0
Ditto Pratisakhya (Sans.) fasc, i—iii at /10 each	1	14
Ditto and Aitareya Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. ii and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Ditto Aitareya Svetasvatara Kena Isa Upanishads, (English,) fasc. i and ii at 10 ans. each	1	4
Tandya Brahmana (Sans.) fasc. i—xix at /10 each ...	11	14
Taitta Chintamony, fasc. I and II(Sans) at 10 ans. each	1	4
Uttara Naishadha, (Sans.) fasc. II—xii at /10 each ...	6	14
Vayu Purana, (Sans.) vol. i, fasc. i—6; vol. ii, fasc. i—5 at /10 each fasc. ..	6	14
Vishnu Smriti, (Sans.)fasc. i—li at /10 each ...	1	4
Yoga Sutra of Patanjali, (Sans. and Eng.) fasc. i—v at /14 each ...	4	6
The same, bound in cloth ...	5	2

Arabic and Persian Series.

Alamgirnamah with index,(Text)fasc.i—xiii at /10 each	8	2
Ain-i-Akbari. (Text) fasc. i—xxii at 1/4 each ...	27	8
Ditto (English) Vol i (fasc.i—vii) ...	12	4
Akbarnamah with Index, (Text)fasc i—xxx at 1/4 each	37	8
Badshanamah with Index, (Text) fasc. i—xix at /10 each ..	11	14
Beale's Oriental Biographical Dictionary, pp. 291, 4to. thick paper, at 4/12; thin paper ...	4	8
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms and Appendix fasc. i—xxi at 1/4 each ..	26	4
Farhang-i-Rashidi (Text) fasc. i—xiv at 1/4 each	17	8
Fihrist-i-Tusi or Tusy's list of Shy'ah Books,(Text)fasc, i—iv at /12 each ...	3	0
Futuh-u-Sham Waqidi, (Text) fasc, i—ix at /10 each	5	10
Ditto Azadi, (Text)fasc, i—iv at 10as. each ...	2	8
Haft Asman, History of the Persian Mansawi (Text) fasc i ...	1	0
History of the Caliphs, (Eng.) fasc,i—vi at 1 Re. each	6	0
Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri (Text) fasc. i—iii at 10as. each	1	14
Isabah, with Supplement, (Text) 37 fasc, at 12as. each ...	27	12
Maghazi of Waqidi, (Text) fasc. i—v at 10as. each ...	3	2
Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh, (Text) fasc. i—xv at 10 as. each ...	9	6
Ditto (Engl.) vol. II. fasc I and II at 1 Re. each ..	2	0
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab (Text) fasc. i—xviii at 10 as. each and fasc xix with Index at 12as. ...	12	0
Mu'asir-i-Alamgiri (Text) fasc. i—vi at 10as. each ...	3	12
Nukhbat-ul-Fikr, (Text) fasc. ...	0	10